THE COMMON SCHOOL BOOK

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THE COMMON SCHOOL BOOK OF VOCAL MUSIC

ELEANOR SMITH

A ONE-BOOK COURSE OF SONG AND STUDY FOR USE IN SCHOOLS OF MIXED GRADES



THE EDUCATIONAL BOOK CO. LIMITED TORONTO

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INTRODUCTION.

THE GRADED SCHOOL.

Notwithstanding the recognized advantages resulting from classification and organization, the Graded School has this general disadvantages,—it lacks the inspiration which grows out of the association of younger with older of distage.

THE UNGRADED SCHOOL.

The ungraded school, on the other hand, while handicapped by many disadvantages through its lack of classification, has in this very lack, a certain decided advantage from the point of view of musical education. This is an advantage appreciated only to a very limited degree, but one that should be utilized to the utmost.

Even in schools where the teacher cannot sing, it is possible to establish good singing by having the older pupi's "take the lead." This arouses their interest, and also gives them a gratifying sense of prover and responsibility. The younger children will, in turn, find great encouragement and a cance in being led by the pupils of the higher grades. This method is really the musical game of "Follow the Leader," and is sure to appeal to all the children.

There are in the schools of mixed grades, so far as the teaching of music is concerned, three classes of children:

1st. The older children, who, in the beginning, follow the plan of the book as it is set down, singing and studying the songs at sight.

2d. An intermediate class of pupils who learn new songs by ear, by following the older pupils, and are able afterwards to study the elements of which these familiar songs are composed. This, of course, is for them a preparation for sight reading.

3d. The younger pupils, who simply follow entirely by ear both the songs and the technical forms (scales, etc.).

It will be apparent that this classification is somewhat indefinite, and that it is impossible for teachers really to measure the progress of each individual child, and to decide just which child is reading the song, which is able to study the familiar song, and which is singing by ear only. In fact, as time goes on, the pupils of different ages will gradually be developing from one class into the next; but it is possible for the teacher to organize her singing classes and to secure good results by keeping the above classifications of her pupils constantly in mind.

THE COMMON SCHOOL BOOK OF VOCAL MUSIC.

The author of this book he recognized the conditions existing in the ungraded school, and has sought to adapt her methods to these same conditions. The book is divided into three parts:

Part I contains a large number of very simple songs and studies most carefully graded and classified.

Part II is made up of familiar songs arranged according to difficulty, the first ones being very simple.

Part III is made up of songs for general singing and study.

The melodies and poetry throughout have been selected with the utmost care and discrimination.

One very important point to be noted is that the simpler songs for the younger pupils are of such a character as to be interesting and attractive even to the older ones. They are child-like without being childish. They are simple in sentiment and thought, but strong and purposeful. The more advanced songs for the older pupils have real beauty, and yet are of such simplicity that the younger children will be able to sing them.

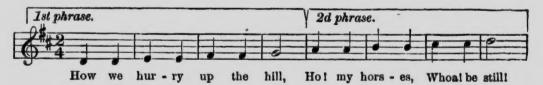
As has been said, older children enjoy guiding and entering into the interests of the younger ones. This feeling should be fostered by the teacher from the beginning; indeed, it will be found a most important point in establishing the work.

The Common School Book of Vocal Music, taken as a whole, is of such a quality and character that the entire school can join in singing all the songs with keen appreciation and delight; while its plan is such that, with some careful study on the part of the teacher, with a little adjustment of the work, and with the right kind of appeal to the older pupils, the study of singing can be made one of the most interesting features of the school curriculum.

AN OUTLINE OF STUDY.

The children should be given as their first lesson "A Sleigh Ride," on page 10. This song is very simple in form, and follows natural rhythmic and tonal lines. Its construction is such that it can be easily sung by almost all of the older pupils from observing the notation. Those pupils who cannot sing from the notation may follow the others by ear.

The teacher (or one of the musical pupils if the teacher cannot sing) should give the key note or "do," and afterwards the first tone of the song if it is other than "do." She should also give an explanation of the rhythm of the song, including the number of tones to the measure, and the principle of accent on the first tone of the measure. The idea of the musical phrase should also be made clear. The teacher should explain that in the simpler songs the phrase corresponds to the line of poetry. In the case of "A Sleigh Ride" the half note marks the end of the phrase.



With these suggestions the older and more musical children will be able to sing this song without further help.

It will be found of great assistance in the singing if all the songs are sung with the phrase as the unit; the children being taught to count the number of phrases in a song, and afterwards to sing one phrase at a time, — the first phrase, or the third phrase, etc., or any phrase of a song.

While singing resulting from such practice is not sight reading in the real sense of the word, it is a kind of singing that will be very helpful as a basis of developing the power of sight

reading. In fact, without the graphic suggestion of the notation, it is almost impossible to establish music in the schools where the teacher cannot sing; and even in such schools as have a musical teacher, the above suggestion will be found a great re-enforcement to the work.

The point as above brought out lies at the very foundation of successful teaching of music in the average ungraded school. The importance of making a definite beginning is worth the most careful consideration on the part of those responsible for the work of the school. In fact, its importance cannot be over-estimated. The work as above outlined should not be hurried, the teacher should be careful that as many of the children as have the ability to do so, are interested in singing from the notation. The matter should be explained again and again in connection with many songs. The number of children taking the leadership should be constantly enlarged, until finally the whole school join in the singing, whether by ear, by following the leaders, or because of their knowledge of the notation.

STUDYING THE SONGS.

After a certain amount of progress has been made in song singing, and a musical spirit has been developed in the schoolroom, the pupils should begin to study the songs which they know in order to gain a knowledge of the time, scales and intervals represented in them. If this work is clearly explained to the children, and if it is properly begun, the pleasure of the singing hour will be increased very materially. This study may be started with the very first song, or with any one of the simpler songs which the teacher may prefer to select.

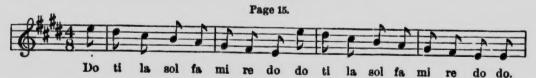
First, the attention of the pupils should be more definitely called to the accent upon the first note of each measure. They should indicate it by a strong motion of the hand; later they may indicate each beat of the measure, giving the first beat the strong emphasis. It will add to the interest if the beats of the measure are indicated by strokes on the blackboard, thus:

Dancing Song.



In connection with marking the time, the children may apply the scale names, — do, re, mi, fa, sol, etc., to the tones of the song instead of the words, thus:

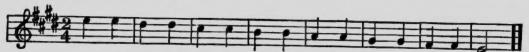
Mouse Cousins.



The scale names may be applied to all the simpler songs of the book.

The children may also sing the scale in which the song is written, ascending and descending, together with the simpler intervals found in the song.

With a little practice, the teacher possessing even a small degree of creative talent can improvise many pleasing variations of the scale by a change of measure and rhythm. Let her note that any sequence of this kind should naturally divide into two similar parts or phrases, and that the rhythmic idea of the first part should be carried out in the second. The following are examples of such forms, and many others occur in the book in different places. Beginning with the simple descending scale in ‡ time, each tone being twice repeated, the arrangement into measures gives already a more pleasing effect of the scale than when it is sung without rhythmic design, e.g.,—



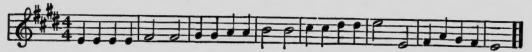
If, however, this form be divided into two phrases by a moment of repose at the middle, the effect will be even better, e.g., --



When a 4 measure is taken, a more elaborate rhythmic design is easily worked out, e.g., -



Still greater variety appears when a ‡ measure is worked out with a little more freedom, as in the following example. The rhythmic form here is very simple, each two measures repeating the same combination of quarters and halves, and the whole being rounded out and completed by the last measures. The melody, however, is handled with more freedom, some of the scale tones being repeated only twice, instead of four times, as at first:



All of these exercises and others like them should be sung with sol-fa, the syllables "la" and "loo," etc.

In studying the printed song, the pupils may follow the notes with a pencil as they sing, keeping the rhythm perfectly and indicating the first note of each measure with an emphasized movement of the hand. This practice is for the purpose of training the eyes of the younger pupils who are able to follow the work intelligently, and giving them a proper foundation in sight reading. The older pupils, to whom this practice will also be helpful, should be asked to carry it out with a great deal of exactness for the sake of helping the younger ones. It must be remembered that all this work at first relates to the familiar songs.

The children may then have their attention called to the different kinds of notes and their location on the lines and spaces of the staff by means of such questions as the following:

How many quarter notes in the song? How many half notes? How many eighth notes? How many whole notes? Give the names of the rests found in the song.

Write on the blackboard the rests to be found in the song, with the notes of a corresponding time value above them.

Point to the note indicating the lowest tone in the song. (To several if there are more than one.)

Point to the note indicating the highest tone in the song. (To several if there are more than one.)

How many notes on the first space of the staff? How many notes on the first line?

WRITING FROM MEMORY.

To interest the older pupils, the teacher may have them write from memory a phrase of the song on the blackboard, — the whole school then singing the phrase and following the notes as they sing.

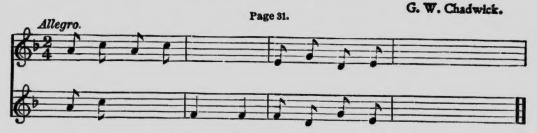
When the older ones are sufficiently advanced for the work, the writing of familiar melodies from memory will be found helpful and interesting. The pupils should first be given the location of "one" or "do" of the song which they are to write.

ADDITIONAL PROCESSES.

Adding Missing Notes. — The teacher may select a familiar song and write it upon the blackboard, with one or more notes omitted. The children may then be asked to add the missing notes.

ILLUSTRATION.

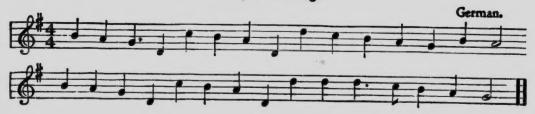
Sing a Song of Workshops.



Adding Bars. — The teacher may select a song and write it upon the blackboard with the exception of the bars. The children may then be asked to put the bars in their proper places.

ILLUSTRATION.

May's Coming.



ADDING OF TIME SIGNATURES. — The same idea may be carried out in the supplying of time and key signatures.

COMPLETING MELODIES. — The teacher may also write a song upon the board, omitting several measures, and indicating the notes which are to be supplied by giving their proper scale numbers.

ILLUSTRATION.



The pupils should supply the correct signature.

The Common School Book of Vocal Music, although designed primarily for use in ungraded schools, is admirably arranged in accordance with the proper sequence of musical problems, which are introduced most carefully and systematically through the very best song material. In this way the training is made both definite and fruitful. The song material is so related to technical study and so adjusted to the character of the school, that the singing follows along with the least possible friction, and the pupils are able to carry on the work with very little help from the teacher. Of course, if the teacher chances to be a musician, the singing can be made much more effective.

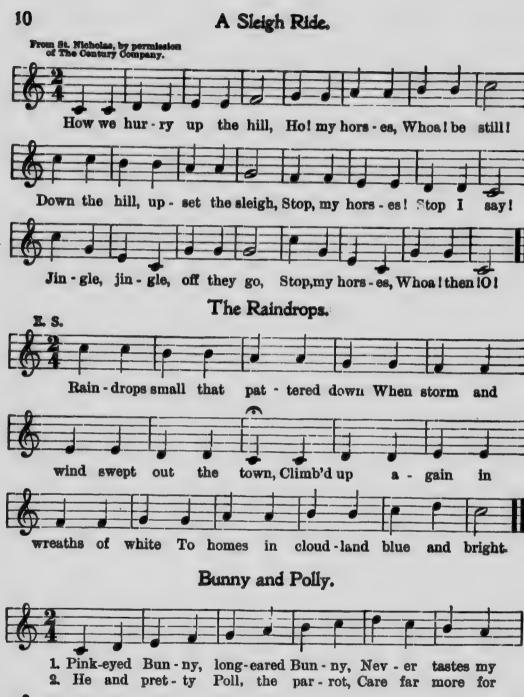
In conclusion, singing in the ungraded school can be made to exert a very great influence upon the spirit and thought, not only of the school itself, but also upon that of the community, especially if taught in accordance with this simple, practical plan in which the organization of the school and the limitations of the pupils are recognized.

THE COMMON SCHOOL BOOK

OF

VOCAL MUSIC.

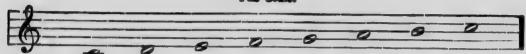






bread and hon-ey; Fun-ny Bun-ny he, takes no milk or tea. seed and car-rot; Crook-ed beak-ed Poll has no teeth at all.

The Scale.



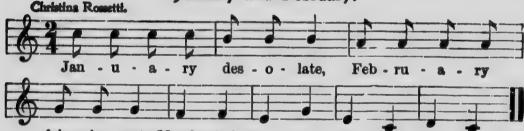
The key of C has no sharps or flats. Lower Do is on the first line below the staff. Upper Do is in the third space.

The Streamlet.



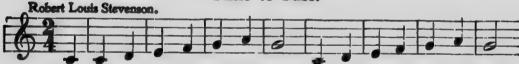
- 1. Stream-let flow-ing, clear-ly show-ing All your bed of peb-bles brown.
- 2. Off you hur-ry in a flur-ry Thro' the meadow, toward the town.

January and February.



drip-ping wet; March wind ran - ges, A - pril chan - ges.

Time to Rise.

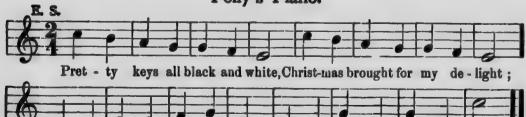


A bir-die with a yel low bill Hopp'd up - on the win-dow sill;

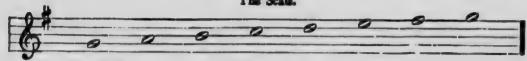


Cocked his shin-ing eye and said, "Ain't you'shamed, you sleep-y head?"

Polly's Piano.



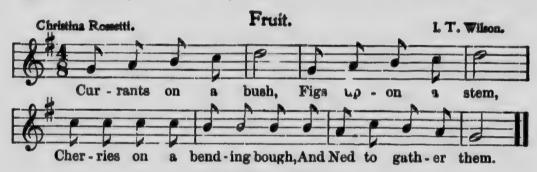
Lit - tle tunes on you I play, Tunes that sweet - er grow each day.



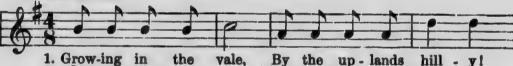
The Key of G has one sharp. Do is on the second line.



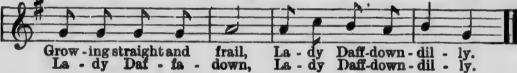








1. Grow-ing in the vale, By the up-lands hill - y!
2. In a scant green gown, When the Spring blows chil - ly,



Summer or Winter.



1. I do not know which I love best, Be-cause when Summer's here I
2. And when some morning I a - wake, The ground is full of snow; And



wish that Sum-mer time would last Much lon - ger than a year.
then I wish the Win - ter days Would nev - er, nev - er go.



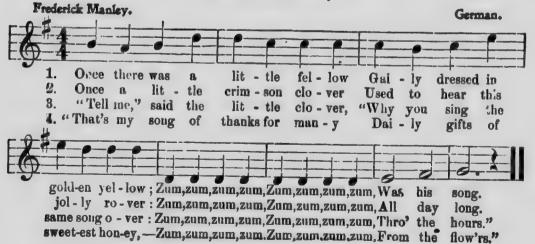
- 1. When the wind is in the East, It's nei-ther good for 2. When the wind is in the West, The corn and clo-ver
- 8. When the joi ly North wind blows, It brings the cold and 4. When the gen tle South wind blows, The flow'rs their pet als



man nor beast, It's nei-ther good for man nor beast. grow the best, The corn and clo - ver grow the best. drift-ing snows, It brings the cold and drift - ing snows. all un-close, The flow'rs their pet - als all un - close.

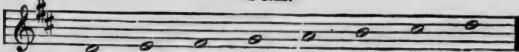


The Reason Why.

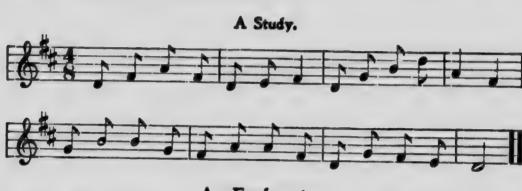


Key of D.

The Scale.



The key of D has two sharps. Lower Do is in the first space below the staff. Upper Do is on the fourth line.



An Explanation.

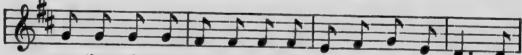
Charles Hendricks.

By permission.

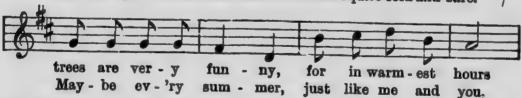
Hanoverian Formong.



- 1. Boys and girls when days are balm-y Wear their light est clothes, And
- 2. Then when wraps and coats are dear To chil-dren ev 'ry-where, The



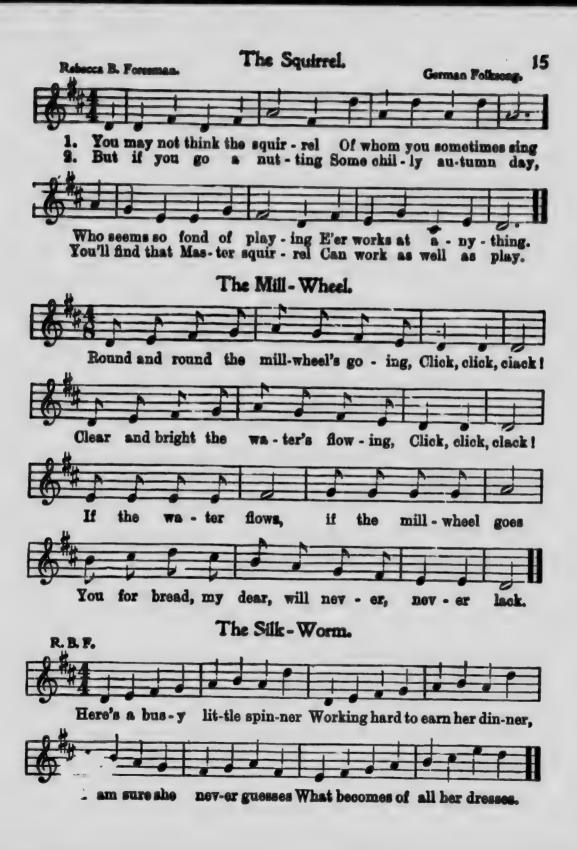
wrap themselves up warm as squirrels soon as win-ter shows; But trees be - gin to shed their leaves and stand quite cold and bare.





They are dress'd in man - y leaves and sometimes man - y flow'rs.

They outgrow their clothes and wait till spring weaver as - new.



Key of A.



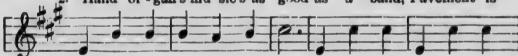
The key of A has three sharps. Do is in the second space.

A Study.





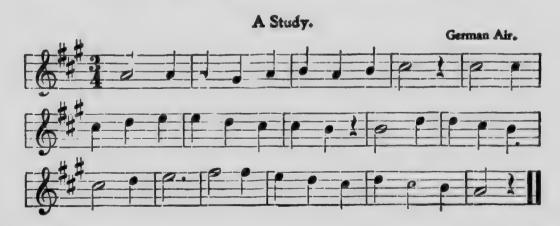
1. Whirl-ing and whirl-ing in cir-cles so lig..., Dan-cing and 2. Hand or-gan's mu-sic's as good as a band, Pavement is



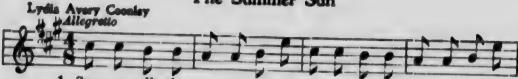
skip-ping from morn-ing till night. One, two, three; one, two, three; smooth where we trip hand in hand. One, two, three; one, two, three;



glide to and fro, One, two, three; one, two, three; sing as we go. see how we fly, One, two, three; one, two, three; Pol-ly and L.



The Summer Sun



Summer rolls the warm sun o - ver Rows of corn and fields of clo-ver;
 Summer rolls the warm sun o - ver Rows of corn and fields of clo-ver;



Corn shakes out its tas - sels red, Clo - ver lifts its crim-son head. Fly - ing comes the hon - ey bee; "I choose clo -ver," buz-zes he.



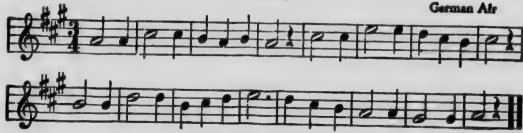
- 1. Lon-don Bridge is bro ken down, Dance o ver, La-dye Lea:
- 2. Shall we build it up a gain? Dance o ver, La-dye Lea:
- 3. Gold will all be stole a way, Dance o ver, La-dye Lea;
- 4. Steel will bend and steel will bow, Dance o ver, La-dye Lea;



Lon - don Bridge is bro - ken down, With a gay dve. Shall we build it. a - gain, With a gay up dye. Gold will all be stole a - way, With a gay dye. Steel will bend and steel will bow, With a gay

- Wood and clay will wash away, Dance over, Ladye Lea;
 Wood and clay will wash away,
 With a gay Ladye.
- 6 Build it up with stone so strong,
 Dance over Ladye Lea;
 Then 'twill last for ages long,
 With a gay Ladye.





Father Christmas.



- 1. Father Christmas, Father Christmas Strides across the frozen moor;
- 2. Father Christmas, Father Christmas, He's a hale and heart-y one;
- 3. Father Christmas, Father Christmas, Comes a-like to rich and poor;



Father Christmas, Father Christmas Knocksatev - 'ry waiting door; Frosty beard and brows they hide not Sparkling eyes that flash with fun, Young and old he loves and bless-es, Pain and sor - row he can cure;



O - pen wide and give him room, Joy and glad-ness with him come. Though his years are man - i - fold, Still his heart's a heart of gold. Praise him for his good-ly cheer, Mak-ing bright the clos-ing year.

The Hurdy Gurdy Man.



- 1. Out in the sun-shine, free as the breez es, Play ing sweet
 2. Gay as a gip sy ev 'ry-where straying, Welcome as
- 2. Gay as a gip-sy ev-'ry-wherestraying, Welcome as 3. When school is o ver, I'll trav-el yon-der, 'Way in the

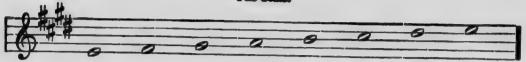


mu-sic wher-ev-er he goes; Mak-ing his mon-key Christ-mas in vil-lage and town; Loved for his mon-key, land where the trick mon-keys play; Then thro' the world with



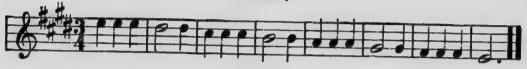
act, when he pleases, All the fine tricks that the fun-ny manknows. loved for his play-ing, Get-ting more pennies than we'llev - er own mu-sic I'll wan-der, Watching my mon-key do tricks ev-'ry day.

The Scale

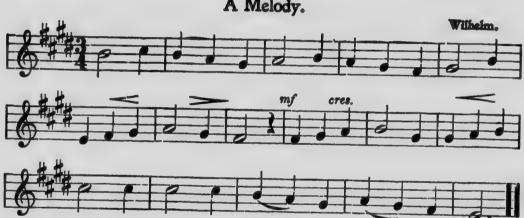


The key of E has four sharps. D) is on the first line and in the fourth space.

A Study.



A Melody.



The Snowbirds.



Ma - ny dear snowbirds come trooping a - long, Mak - ing the



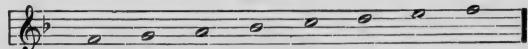
air full of twit-ter-ing song. They flut-ter and twin-kle a-



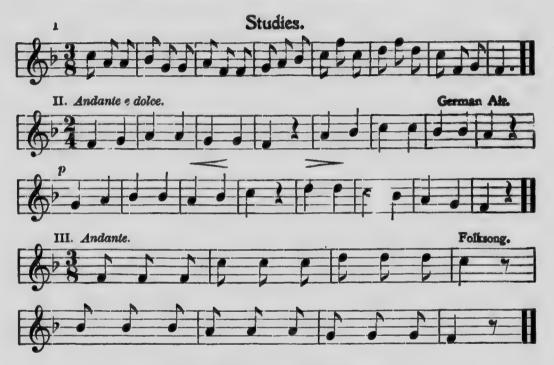
bout in the trees, And let us come tow'rd them as near as we please.

Key of F.

The Scale.



The key of F has one flat. Do is in the first space.



The Snow Bird's Message.



- 1. "Spring-time's com-ing! Spring with her buds, Mist-y green tress-es,
 2. Squir-rels sprightly Hop from their bed; Field-mice are creep-ing,
 3. "Naught-y snow-birds,"Bun-ni-kins say: "Snowflakes are fly-ing,
 4. "Tru-ly, bun-ny, Tru-ly we've seen One dear-est maid-en,
 5. "Spring-time's com-ing, Spring's on the way! What tho' 'tis snow-ing?



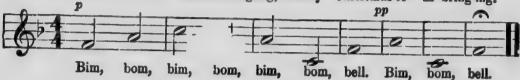
Vi - o - let dress - es: Spring is com - ing In - to the woods. Bun - ni - kins peep - ing, Snow - birds soft - ly Trill o - ver - head." Cold winds are sigh - ing—Spring is com - ing On - ly in play." Vi - o - let - la - den, Scat-tring blos - soms O'er val - leys green. Win-ter is go - ing: Mice and bun - nies Come out and play.



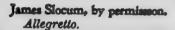
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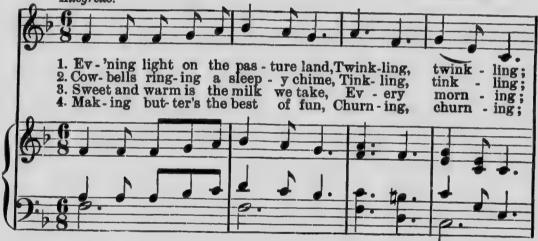
Hark! I hear the bells are ring-ing, Mer-ry Christmas to us bring-ing.

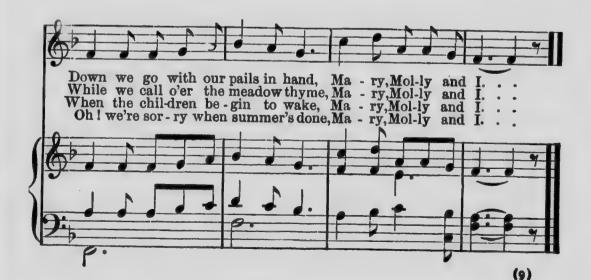


The Dairy Maids.



Old English Tune.





Key of B Flat.

The Scale.

The Scale an octave higher.



The Key of B flat has two flats. Do is in the second space below and on the third line.





The Lily Bells are Ringing.

Helen Goodrich.
Allegro moderato.

French Folksong.



1. The lil - y bells are ring-ing, The birds their carols sing - ing,

2. From starry heav-en fleet-ing, She brings us joy-ous greet-ing,



The sunbeams news are bring-ing That Spring is here a - gain. Old Win - ter still de - feat - ing, Her song is ev - er new.



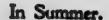
How sweetly sound the bells! She wears a crown of joy, Each chime the ti-dings tells. Of love with-out al - loy.

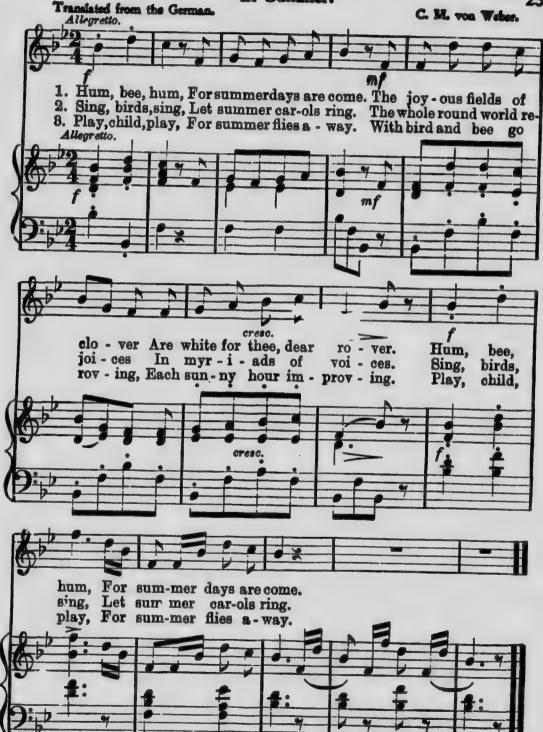


How swiftly she's ad - van-cing! Each day her charms en hancing, The rich and poor she bless - es, With lov-ing touch ca - ress-es;



She comes with songs and dan - cing, And lights up hill and glen. The world her sway con - fess - es, And yields her homage true.





Key of H Flat.

The Scale.



The key of E flat has three flats. Do is on the first line and in the fourth прасе.





Jumping Johnny.

From Nursery Rhymes.

(An interval study.)



Jumping John-ny, Blithe and bon - ny, Hops and skips the live-long day;



Tom and Ben - ny, Stu - pid Jen - ny, Join the jol - ly jump-ing play.

Ten O'clock.



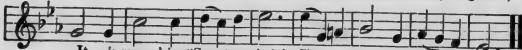
1. Hear the bell strike the hour High and clear from the tow'r. 2. "Ten o'-clock; tir -ed folks, Go to sleep," say the clocks.

A Lullaby.

Rebecca B. Foresman. Andantinu.



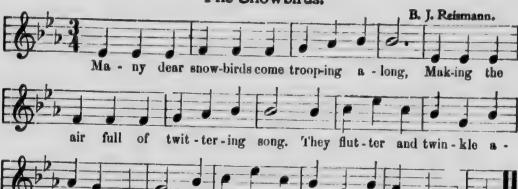
- Lit-tle ba by, do you hear 1.
 - What the wind is say ing, dear? When t'was time to sleep, you know,
- For the wind learn'd long a go Bird-ies all have gone to rest, Lull'd to sleep in sway - ing nest;



is murm-'ring"Sweet good night, Sleep and dream till morning light." It And it whis pers these same words To the tir - ed lit - tle birds. Ba - by, too, should close her eyes While the wind sings lul - la - bies



The Snowbirds.

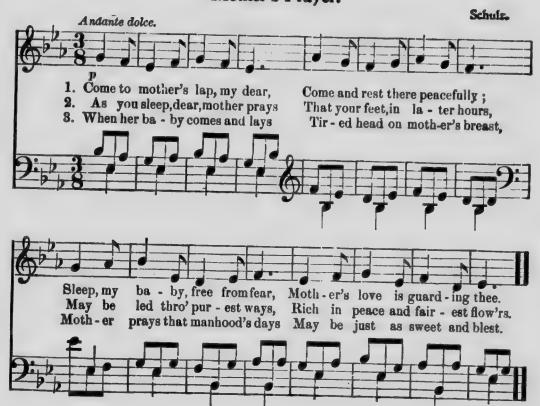


Mother's Prayer.

bout in

the

trees, And let us come tow'rd them as near as



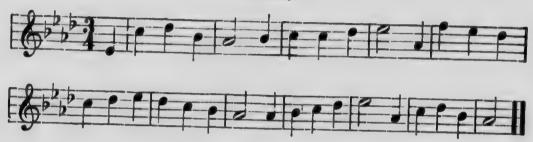
Key of A Flat.

The Scale.



The key of A has four flats. Do is in the second space.

A Study.



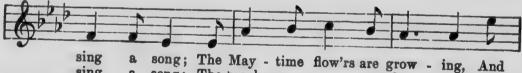
Oh! Round and Round We're Going.

Tr. from the French by Helen Goodrich. Allegretto.

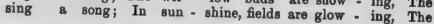
French.



- 1. Oh! round and round we're go ing, We dance a long and we
 - 2. Oh! round and round we're go ing, We dance a - long and we 3. Oh! round and round we're go - ing, We dance a - long and we
 - 4. Oh! round and round we're go ing, We dance a long and we

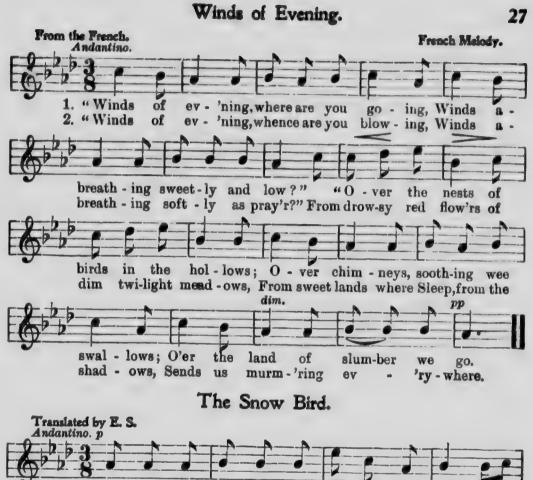


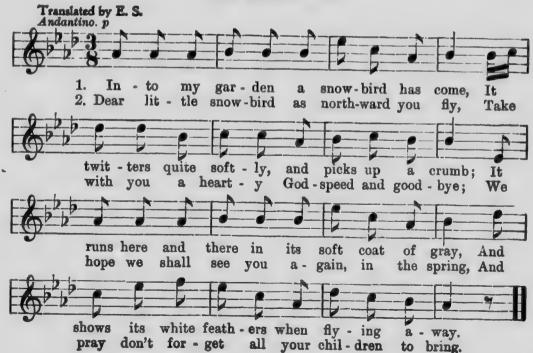
sing song; The brooks are o - ver-flow - ing, The song; The wil - low buds are show - ing, sing The





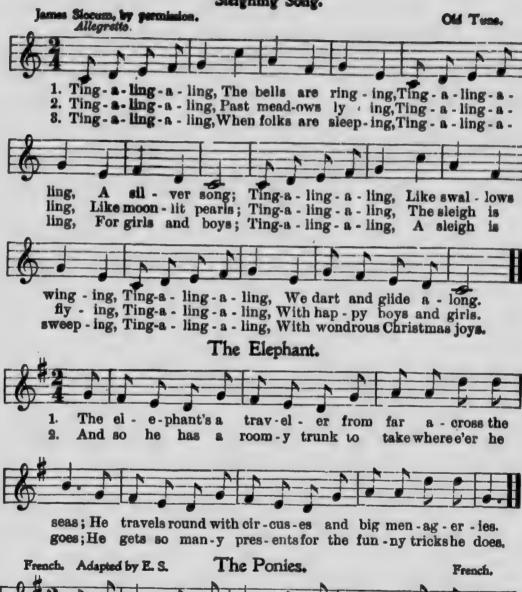
all the world is gay to-day, And all the world is gay. pear tree bloor o fair, so rare, The pear tree blooms so birch gleams out white be - dight, The birch gleams out in white. lark will sing her song ere long, The lark will sing her song.





The Divided Beat.

Sleighing Song.



- 1. In Co-logne so they say, All the po nies small are grey.
- 2. In Ro-chelle, queer old town, Po nies great and small are brown.
- 3. In Ber-lin, strang-est sight! Al-most ev 'ry po-ny's white.
- 4. Brown ay, black or roan, Were the po ny dear my own!
- 5. He and I then should roam Thro' the great world far from home.

Anna M. Pratt

From the "Youth's Companion"
By per. of the publishers and the author

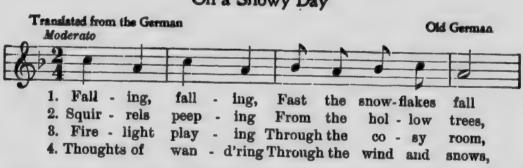


- 1. I've heard a pleas-ant piece of news For chil-dren that are good:
- 2. With tap'ring stems that seek the sky, That grow so tall and straight,
- 3. In-deed, the green pro-ces-sich is Al-read-y march-ing down



A mil-lion love -ly Christmas trees Are wait - ing in the wood. And boughs adorn'd with clust'ring cones, The fir trees stand and wait. From for - ests on the mountain to The chil-dren in the town.

On a Snowy Day





On the house-tops, on the seas, On the ponds and Sa ble - coat - ed, safe from harm, Feel the snug - ger our books and Makes toys and things Dear - er when the Makes our bed nice and warm, When the chil - ly 80



all the trees, Whirl - ing, whirl - ing Round the stee-ple tall.

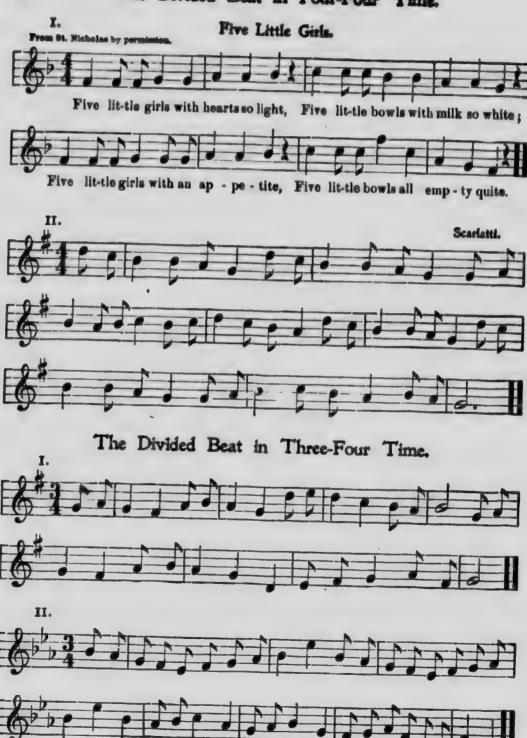
for the storm Sweep - ing, sweep - ing

cold wind sings, Stray - ing, stray - ing

out there in the gloom.

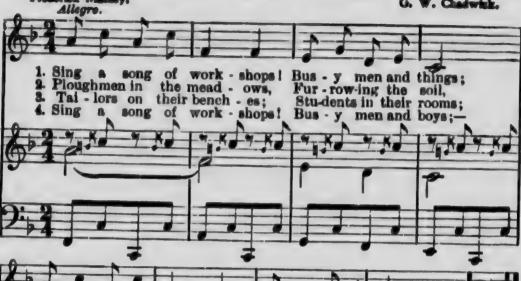
sad-voiced storm, Moaning, moan - ing

Past the chim-ney goes-



ferick Manley.



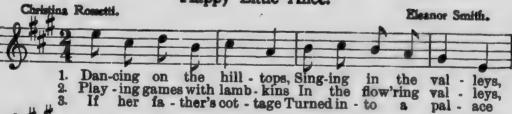


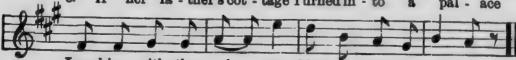
Blacksmiths at the for - ges Where the an - vil rings.
Na - ture and her show - ers
Chil-dren at their les - sons;
San - ta in the North - land Weavers at their looms.
Mak-ing Christmas



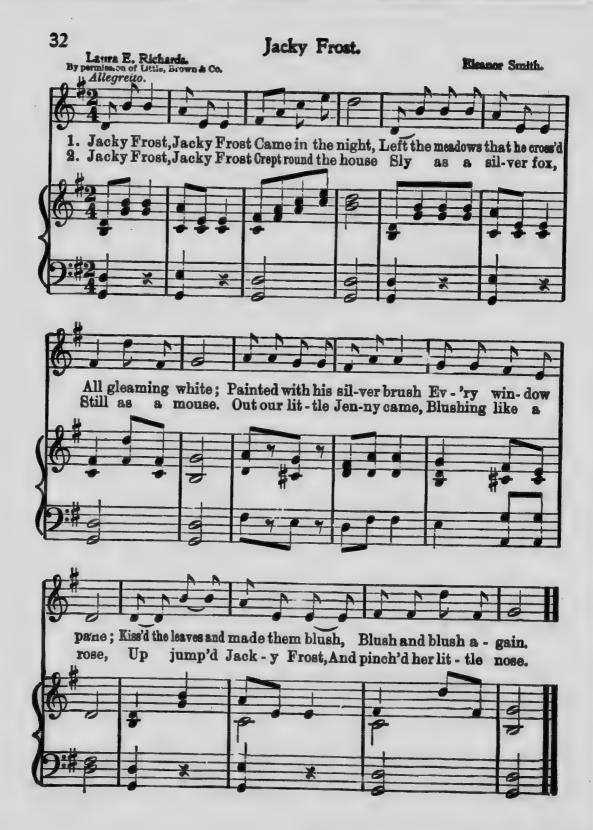


Happy Little Alice.

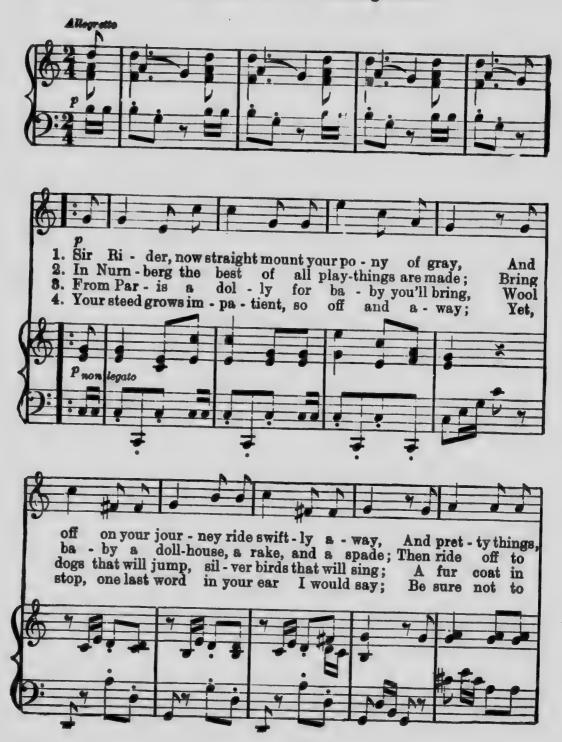




Laughing with the ech - oes Mer - ry Gath-'ring pret - ty po - sies, Help-ful She'd be none the hap - r - er, Hap - py lit - tle Al - ice. lit - tle Al - ice. lit - tle Al - ice.

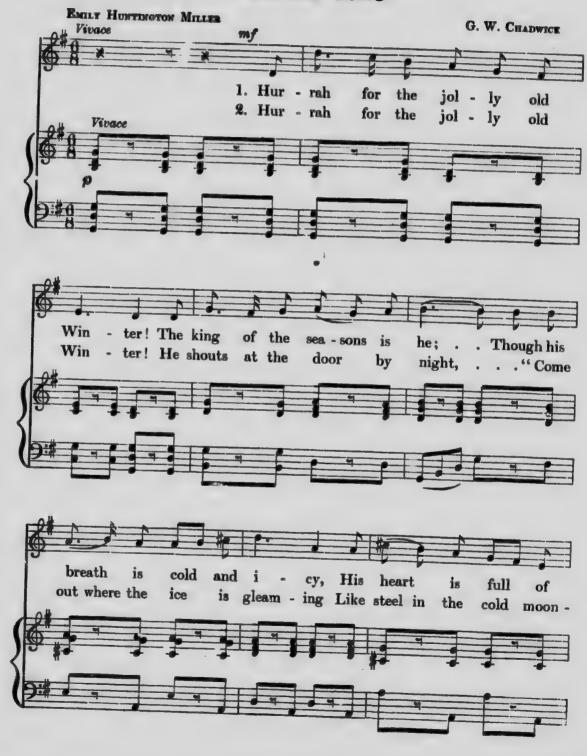


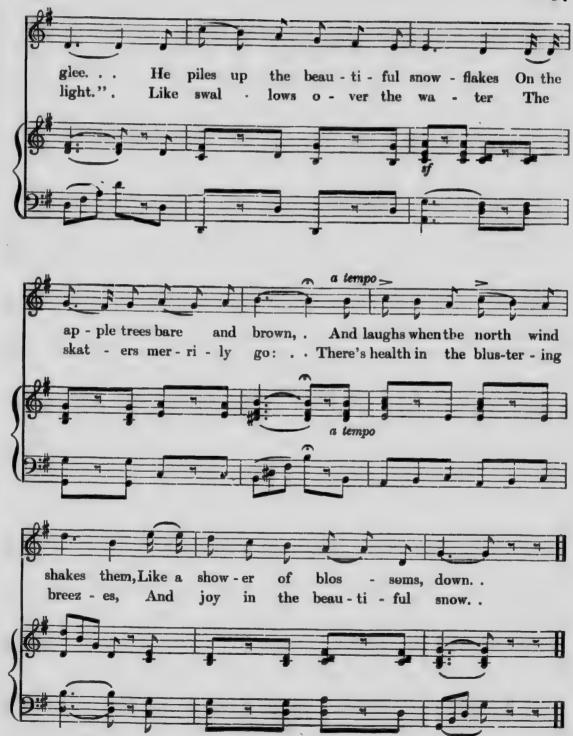


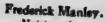




WINTER SONG



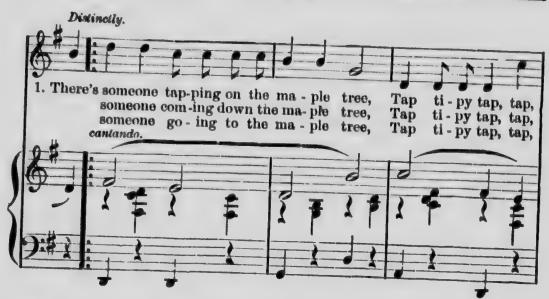


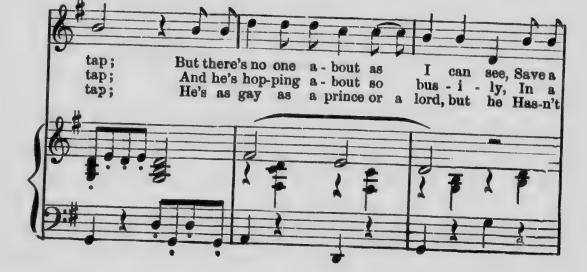


Not too slow.

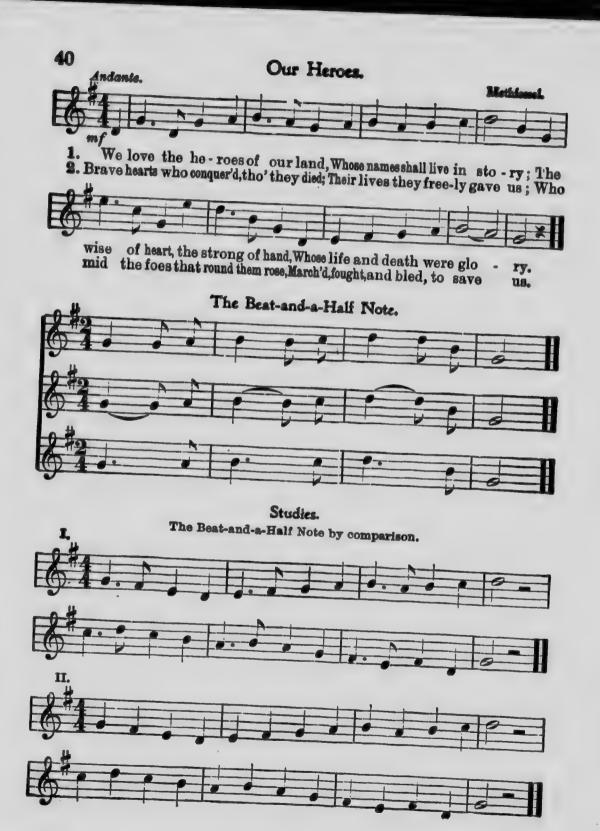
Ethelbert Nevin.











THE CORN-SONG



- 1. Heap high the farm-er's win try hoard, Heap high the gold en corn!
- Thro' vales of grass and meads of flow'rs Our ploughs their furrows made,
 All thro' the long, bright days of June Its leaves grew green and fair,



No rich - er gift has au-tumn pour'd From out her lav - ish horn! While on the hills the sun and show'rs Of change-ful A - pril played. And waved in hot mid-summer's noon Its soft and yel - low hair.



We dropped the seed o'er hill and plain, Be-neath the sun of May, And now with autumn's moon-light eyes, Its har - vest time has come,



To cheer us when the storm shall drift Our har-vest fields with snow. And fright-ened from our sprout-ing grain The rob-ber crows a - way. We pluck a - way the frost - ed leaves, And bear the treas-ure home.

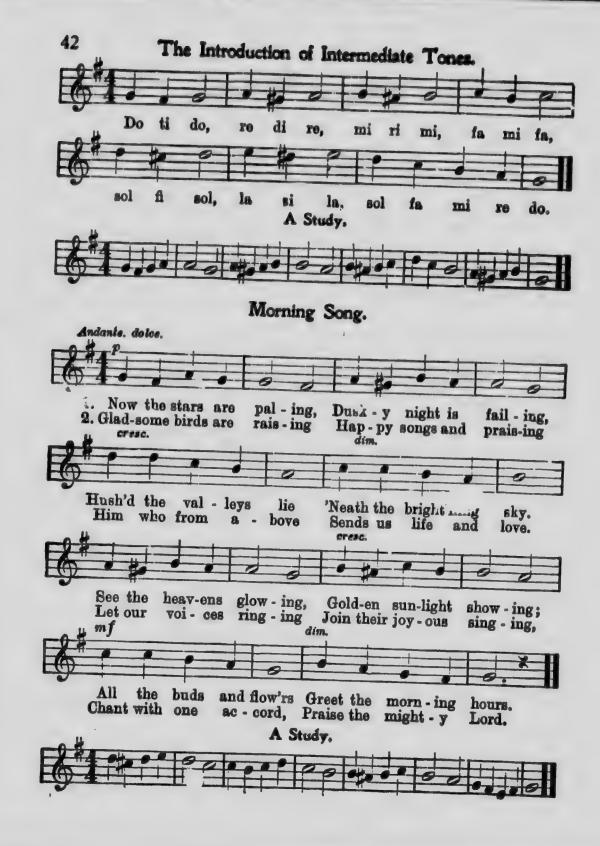
A LESSON IN GEOGRAPHY



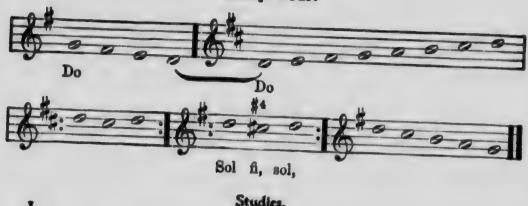
- 1. You'll think it strange, but real -ly, I al ways used to think
- Like milk I tho't the White Sea, Tho' not quite fit for use;
 I thought the Or ange Riv er Was just like or ange -ade;
- 3. I thought the Or ange Riv er Was just like or ange -ade;
 4. But Un cle Jack says: "Non-sense! They all look just the same;



The wa - ter in the Black Sea Was just as black as ink.
The Yel - low Sea like cus - tard, The Red like cher - ry juice.
The Blue Nile just like blue - ing — The kind our laun-dress made.
They're noth - ing but plain wa - ter, No mat - ter what the name!"













Stars and Dewdrops.

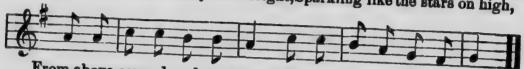
Tr. by Helen Goodrich. Andanie.

Witthauer.

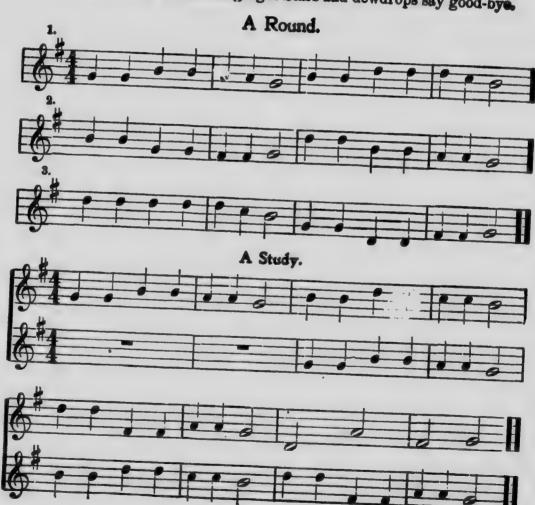


1. Round us falls the qui-et night, Star on star be-gins to peep;
2. All the bush-es and the trees, Lit-tle blades of grass, and flow'rs,

8. Now they shine with jewels bright, Sparkling like the stars on high,



From above come dew-drops bright, While the sunbeams are a-sleep. Wave their gladness in the breeze All the bu-sy day-time hours. But when comes the morning light Stars and dewdrops say good-bye.





1. In the meadow's bright green Starry flow-ers are seen, And the 2. Hear! The gay birdlings' band, As we fly hand in hand, To our



warm A - pril sun-shine glows bright - ly. On the shad-ow - y dance lends har-mo - ni - ous meas - ure; And the breeze, as it



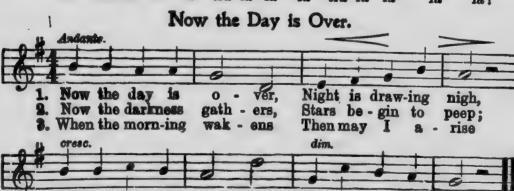
lea 'Neath the blossoming tree Let us skip it and trip it so goes, On our reddened cheeks blows, And the grasshoppers join in our



pleas-ure. Tra la la la tra la la la la la la light - ly.



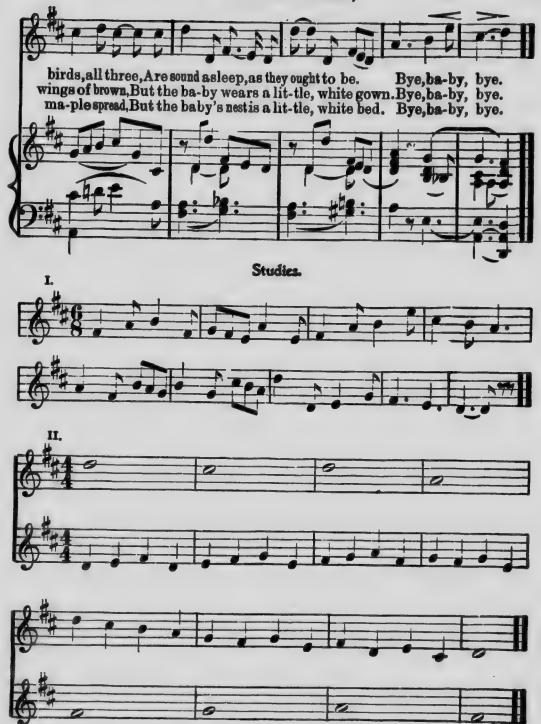
tra la la tra la la la tra la la la la!

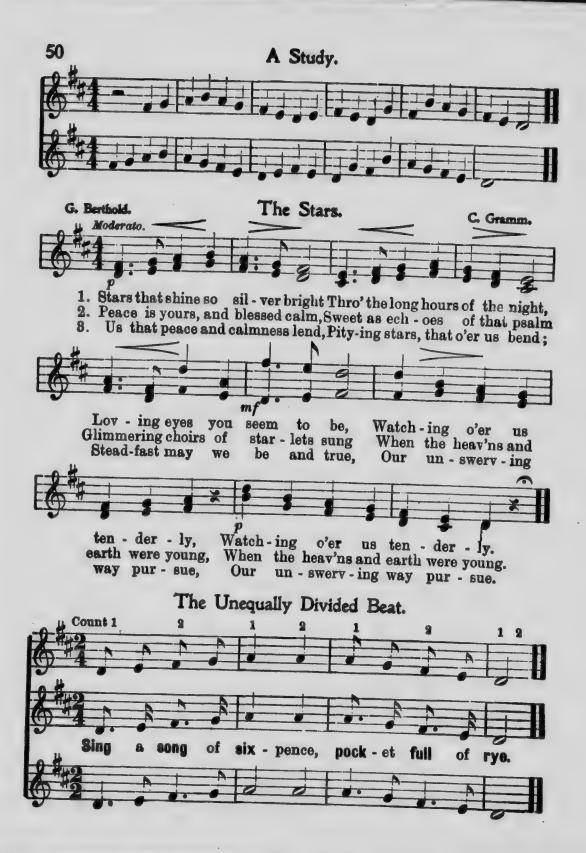


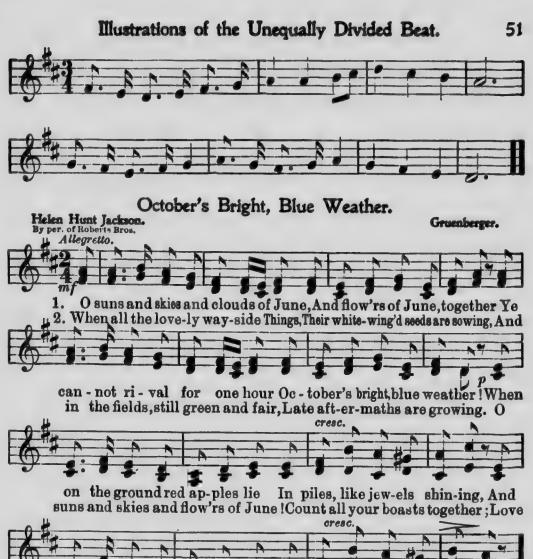
Shad-ows of the ev - 'ning Birds, and beasts, and flow - ers Pure, and fresh, and sin - less

Steal a - cross the Soon will be a - sleep. In Thy ho - ly











red - der still on old stone walls Are leaves of wood-bine twin-ing. lov - eth best of all the year Oc - to-ber's bright, blue weather.



O suns and skies and clouds of June, And flow'rs of June, together Ye

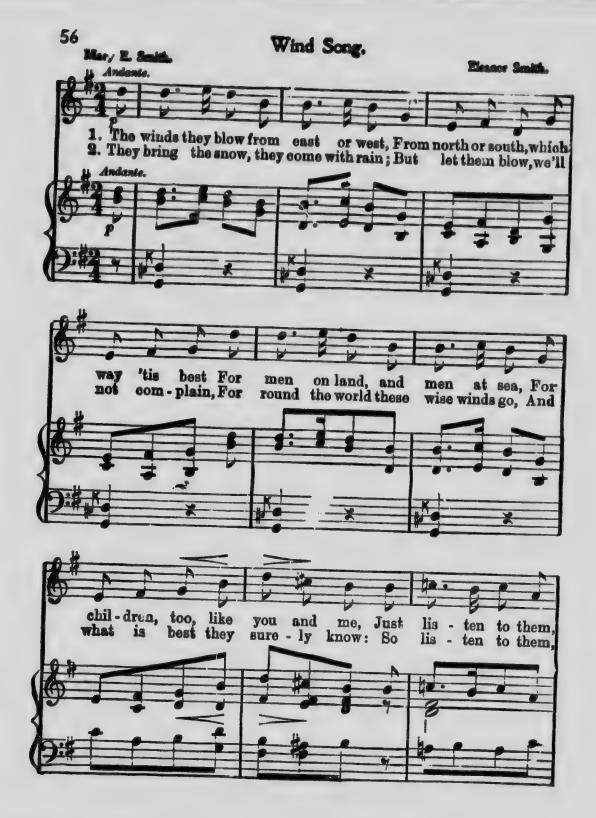


one hour Oc - to-ber's bright, blue weather ! can-not ri - val for



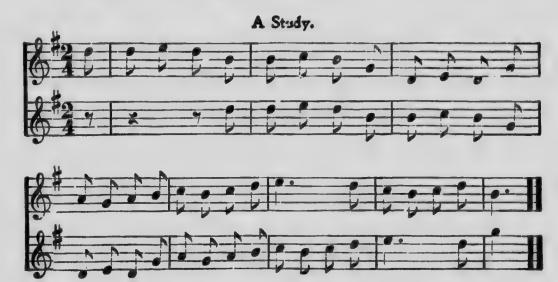




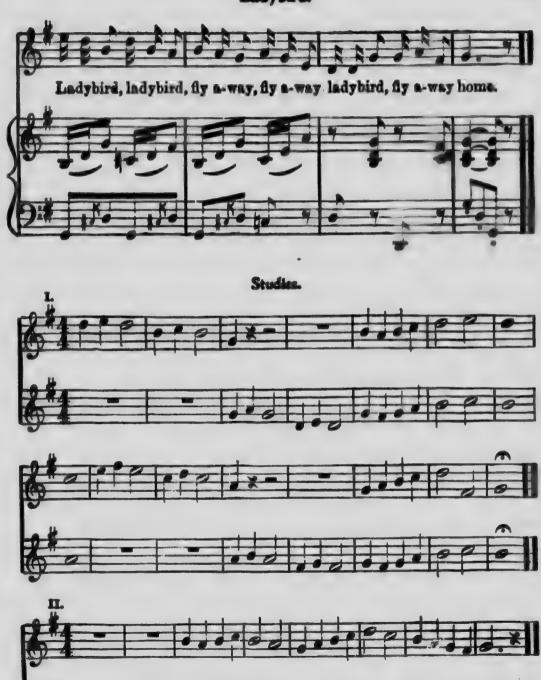




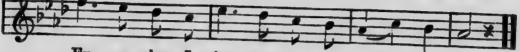






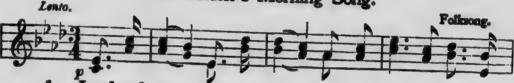






Ev - er when I view thee, joy doth fill Clouds of glo-ry hov-'ring round thy night - ly grave. my heart. Than the sun in heav - en, or the ev Sun that nev-er set - teth, drive a - way our night.





- Loud and gay, loud and gay, War-trumps peal at break of 1.
- Death will crave, death will crave Many a sol-dier young and Yet a - las! yet a - las! Youth and strength from all must 8.
- Wherefore grieve? where-fore grieve? Is this life too sweet to Who would fear, who would fear Sud-den shot or sol-dier's



day; brave. pass. leave? bier

But the sol-dier, as he lis-tens, Knows that e'er All his dreams of hope and glo - ry End-ing like And the fair - est blos-som glow - eth Ev- er where Should we sor-row to dis - cov - er That our toila-round his grave to - mor-row Kindly friends

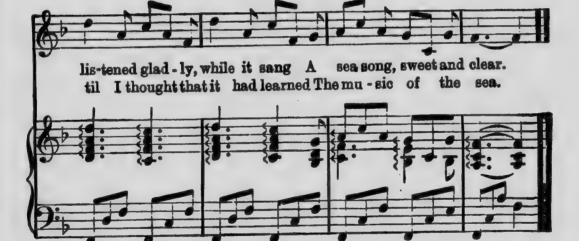


the night-dew glistens He may fall in dead -ly half told sto-ry, In a sol-dier's nameless grave. the reap-er mow-eth In the wav-ing sum-mer grass. some marchis o - ver, Somewhat e'er the fall of should say in sor-row:"He was brave, who li - eth



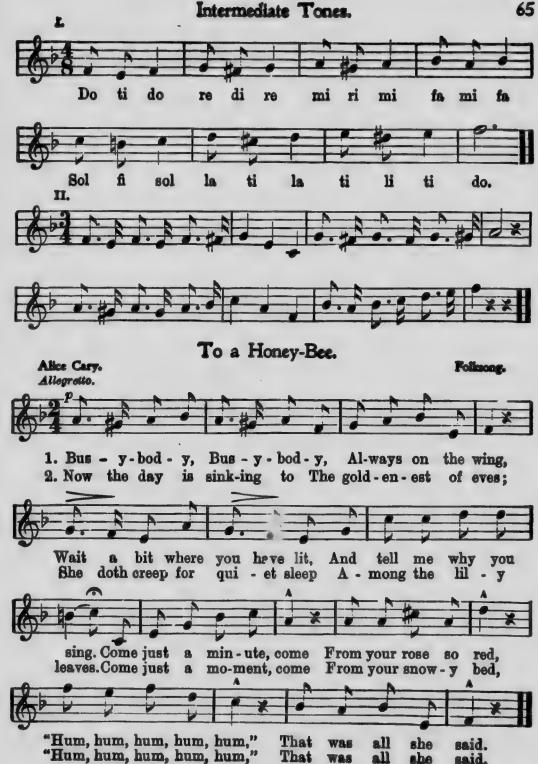






- 8. I could but wish the song had words,
 For then my little shell
 The secrets of the deep blue sea
 To me would surely tell.
- 4. For I had wondered many times
 What 'twas the water said,
 When it came rushing to the shore
 In waves high as my head.
- 5. But never would the little shell
 Tell anything to me;
 Although it sang, fore'er it kept
 The secrets of the sec.



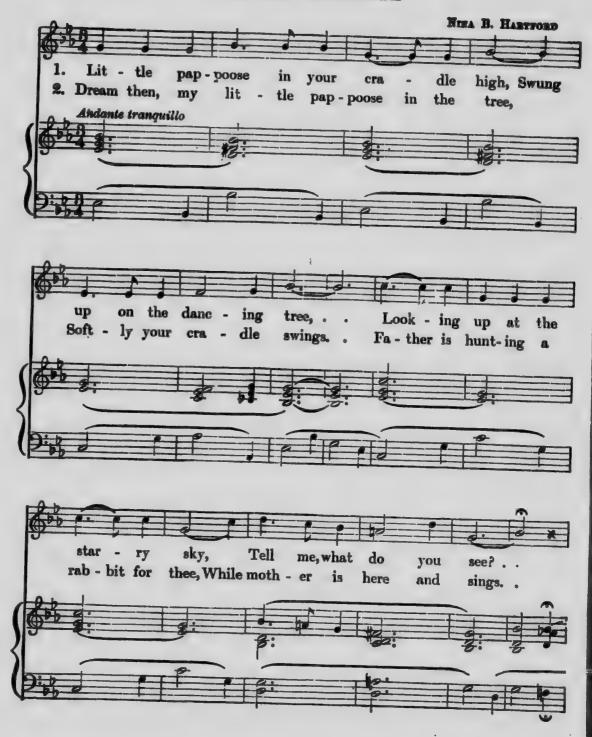


all

she

said.

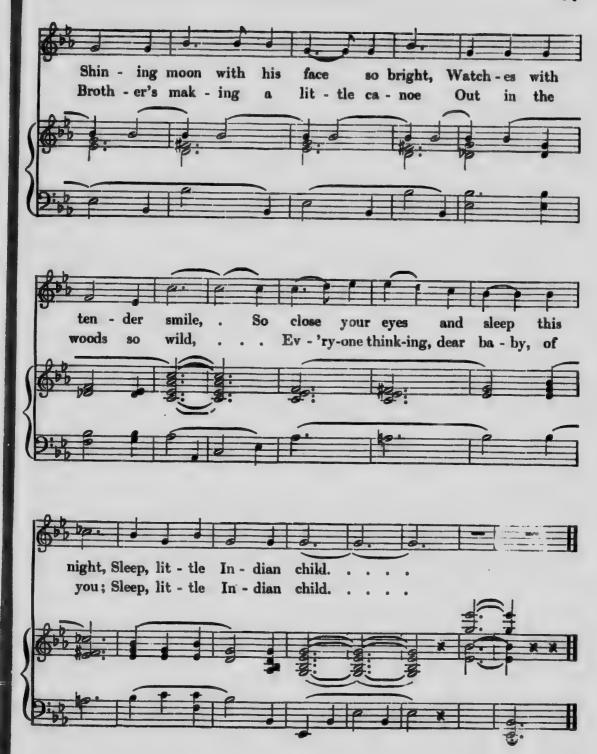
LITTLE PAPPOOSE

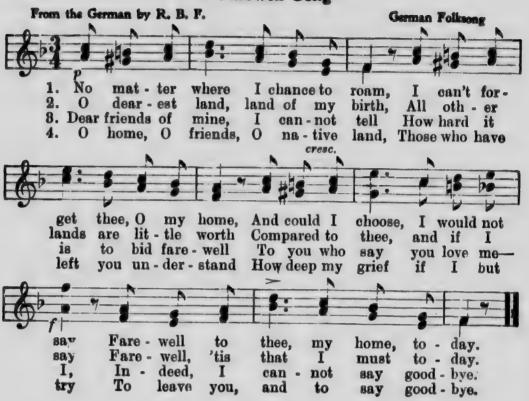


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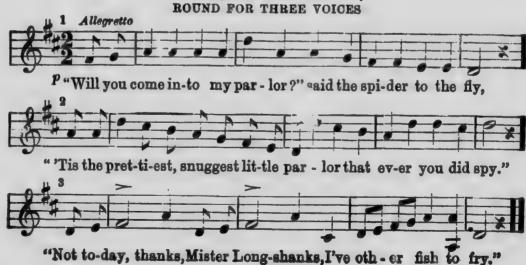
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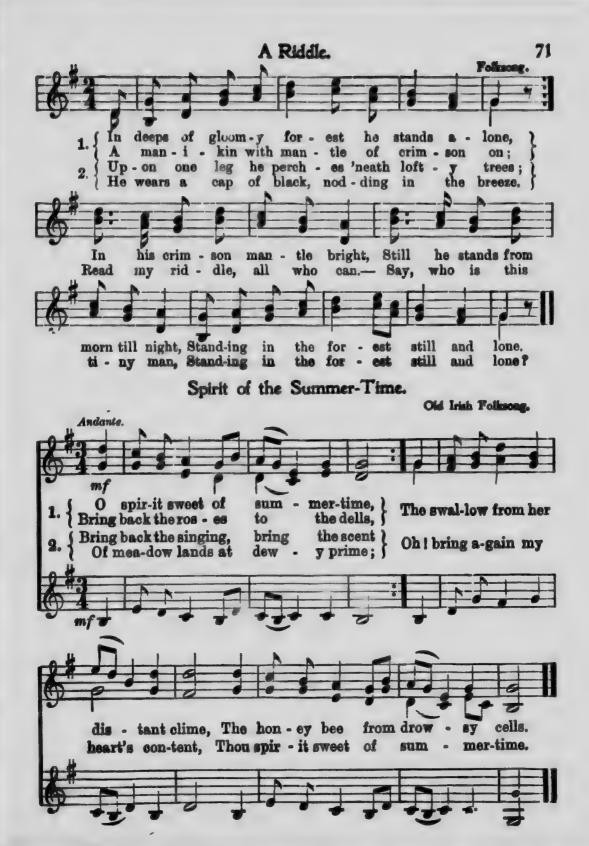


The Spider and the Fly

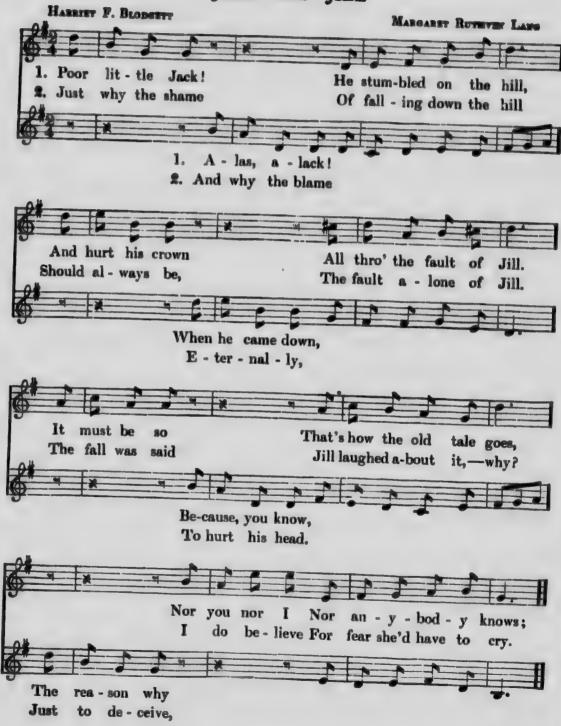




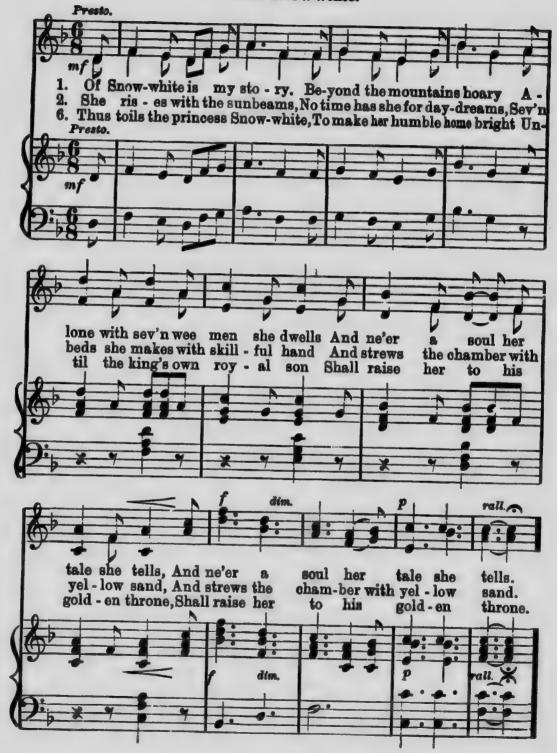




JACK AND JILL

















J. A. P. Schulte.



1. Ev - 'ry gold-en morn-ing, Her locks with jewels a - dorn-ing,
2. Sum-mer sets a - dan-cing, Fills with joy en - tran-cing





Shows the glo - ry near; Thrush and lark pro-claim it, Chil - dren, birds, and flowers; Skips the kid on the mountain, Dancing and skipping like these. Orchards yield us their cherries,



Hap-py children name it, "Sum-mer, love - ly summer's here."

Darts the fish in fountain, Blos-soms spring thro' sun-ny hours.

Woodlands give us ber-ries, Rob-ins, mu-sic, and shade of trees.

Song of May.

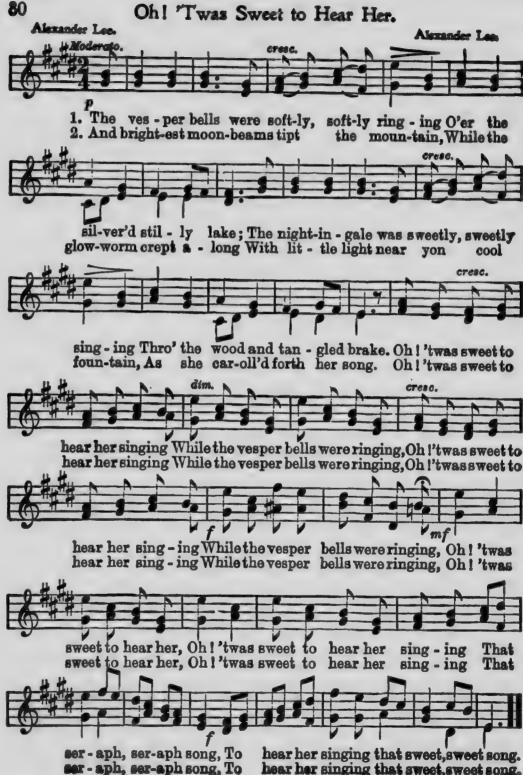


1. Now, wel-come, wel-come, love - ly May, Make bright our fields, and 2. Thy com- ing hear the birdlings praise, The beechwoods ring with

3. The flow-ers, pur-ple, pink, and white, Put up their sig-nals
4. Come out, ye chil-dren, great and small, And dance, and gar-lands

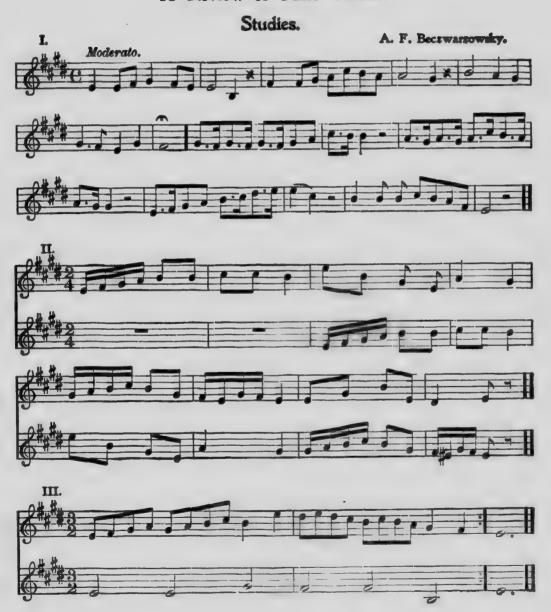


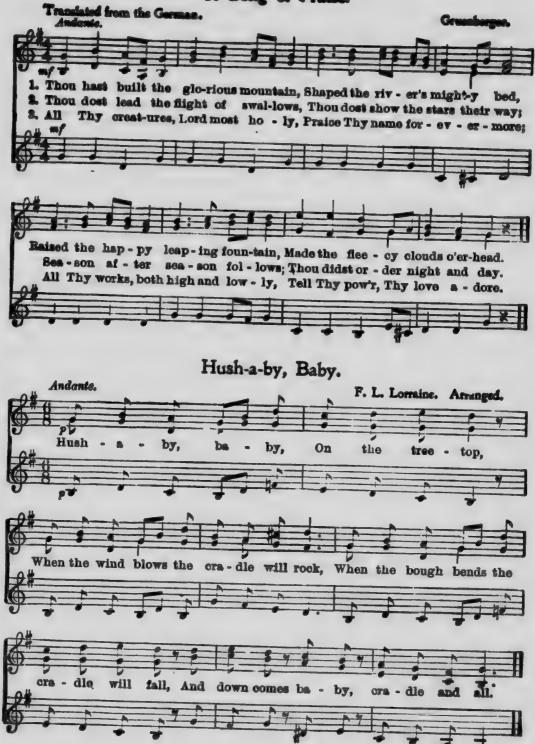
green, With blossoms fresh and blossoms gay And em'rald grass between.
song; In bloom-ing vale the brooklet plays And murm'ring slips along.
gay; And Rob - in sings with all his might. "Come out and greet the May."
wind, And here... in Nature's boundless hall Spring's best of joys you'll find.



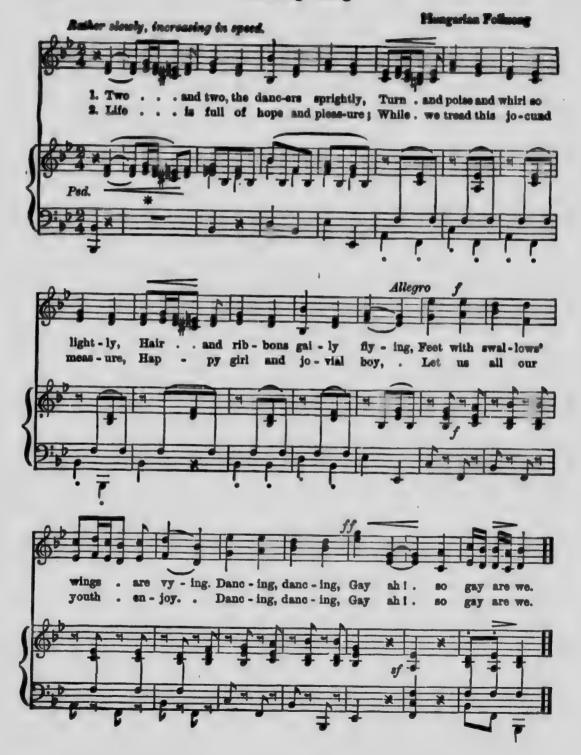
FOR MORE ADVANCED PUPILS.

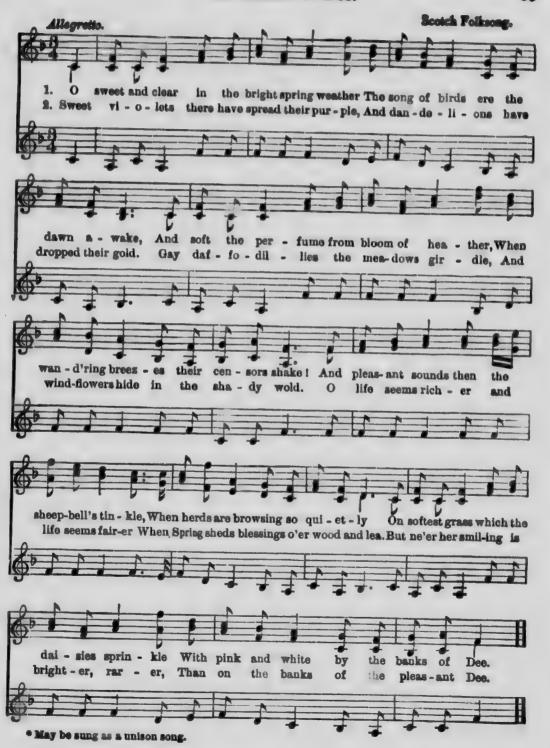
A Review of Time Values.







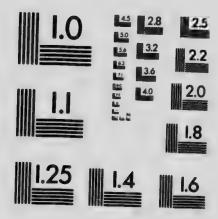






MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART

(ANSI and ISO TEST CHART No. 2)



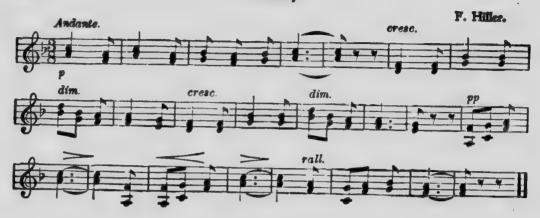


APPLIED IMAGE Inc

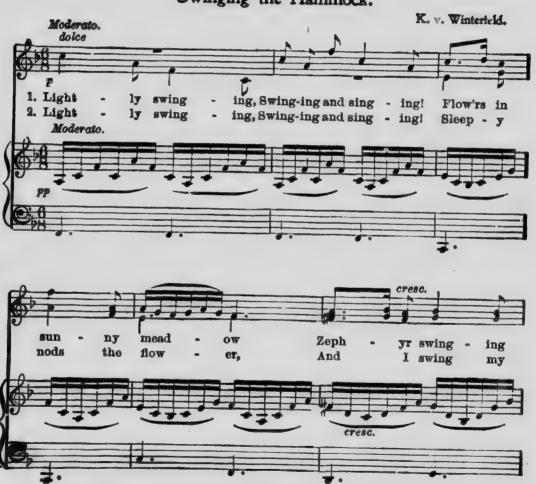
1653 East Main Street Rochester, New York 14609 USA

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(716) 288 - 5989 - Fax



Swinging the Hammock.



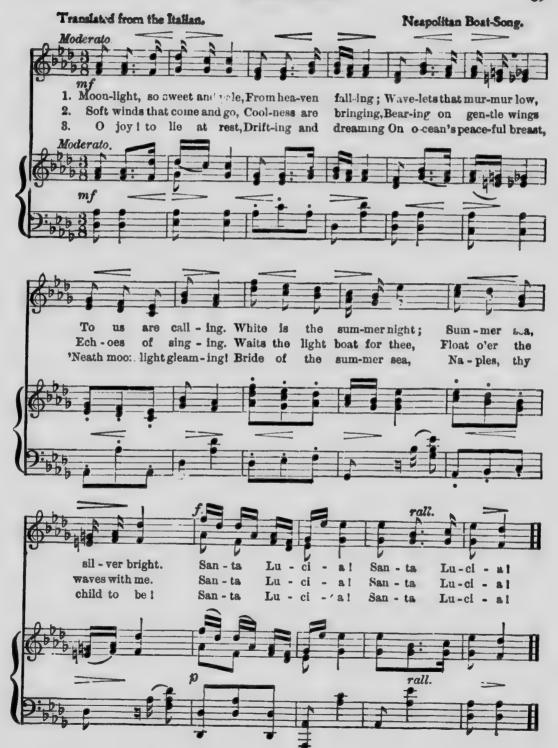


Translated from the German.

Bohemian Folksong.









The House in the Wood.



A Hymn.







- 1. The har-dy Norseman's house of yore Was on the foaming wave! And there he gather'd
- 2. What the' our pow'r be weak-er now Than it was wont to be, When bold ly forth our

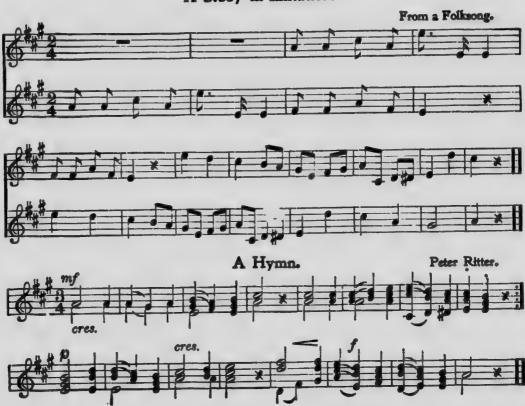


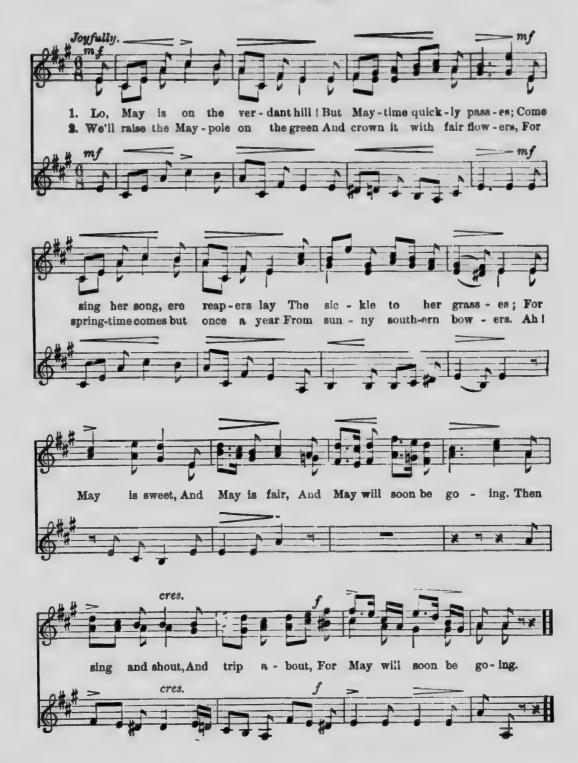
bright re-nown, The brav - est of the brave. Oh! ne'er should we for-get our sires. Wher - fa - thers sail'd, And conquer'd Normandie! We still may sing their deeds of fame In



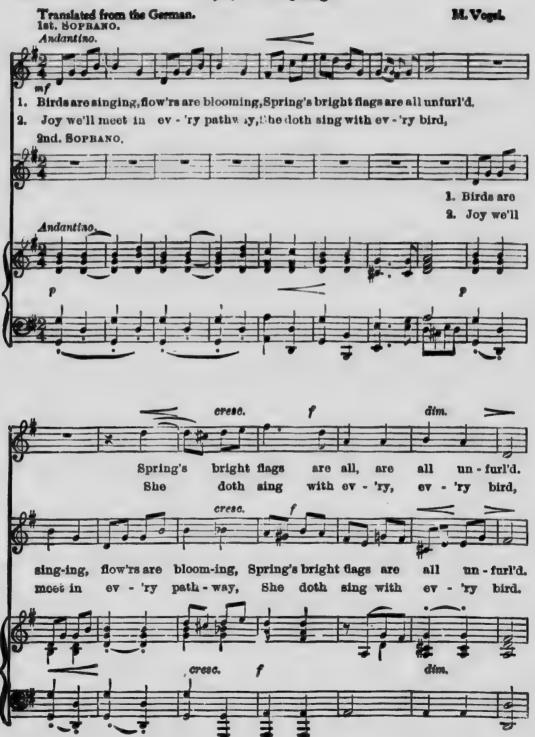
ev - er we may be; They brave -ly won a gal-lant name, And rul'd the stormy sea. thrill - ing harmo - ny; For they did win a gal-lant name, And rul'd the stormy sea.

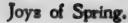
A Study in Imitation.

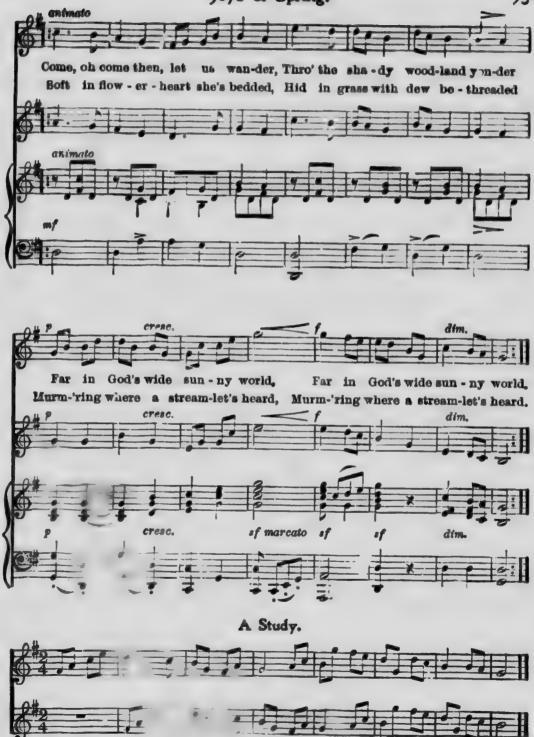




Joys of Spring.



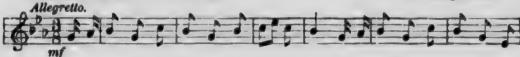




in the Woods.



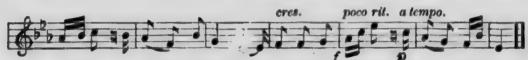
M. Hauptmann.



- 1. On the grass in the for est I leato lie, On the knoll green and shady, the
- 2. When the wind in the branches doth moan and cry, And the ea-gle darts down from his



brooklet near by; While the trees whisper sto-ries so sad and wild, And the owl sits in nest on high, Oh! then I love in the wood to lie And see the black



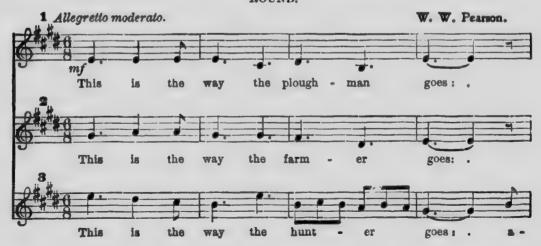
twi-light by strange dreams beguiled, And the owl sits in twilight by strange dreams beguiled. storm-clouds go whirl - ing by. And see the black storm-clouds go whirl - ing by.

A Study.

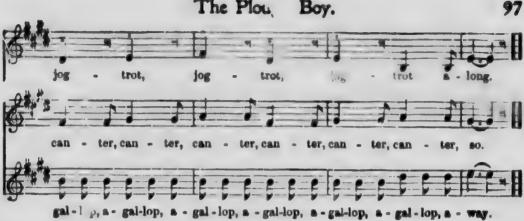


The Ploughboy.

ROUND.



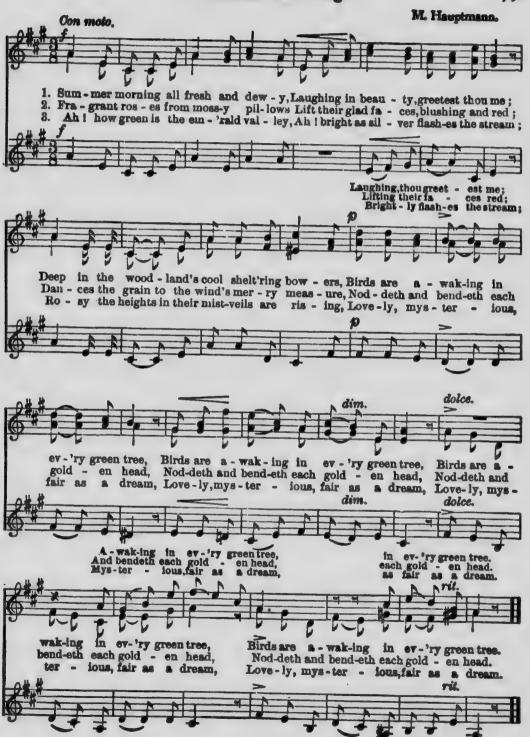


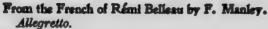


Darling.





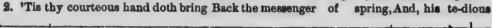




Eleanor Smith.



1. A - pril, sea - son blest and dear, Hope of the re - viv - ing year, Promise bright of





fruits that lie In their down-y can - o - py, Till the nipping winds are past, ex - ile o'er, Hail'st the swallow's wing once more. Eglantine and hawthorne bright,

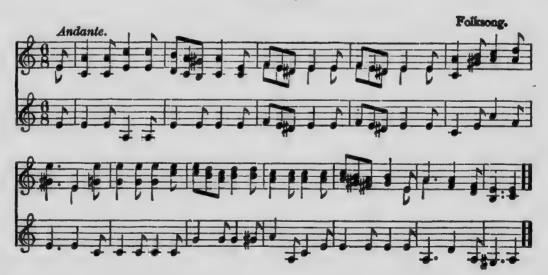


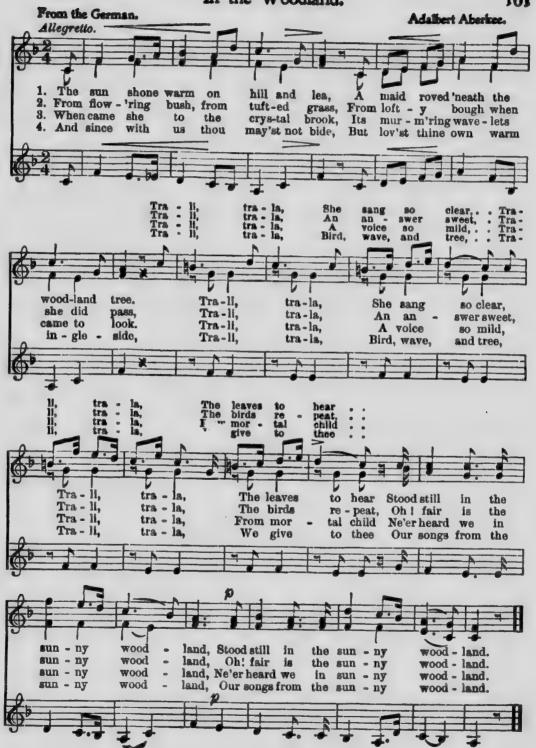
And their veils a - side are cast. A - pril, who de - lights to speed O'er the em-'rald, Thyme, and pink, and jasmine white, Don their purest robes to be Guests, fair A - pril,

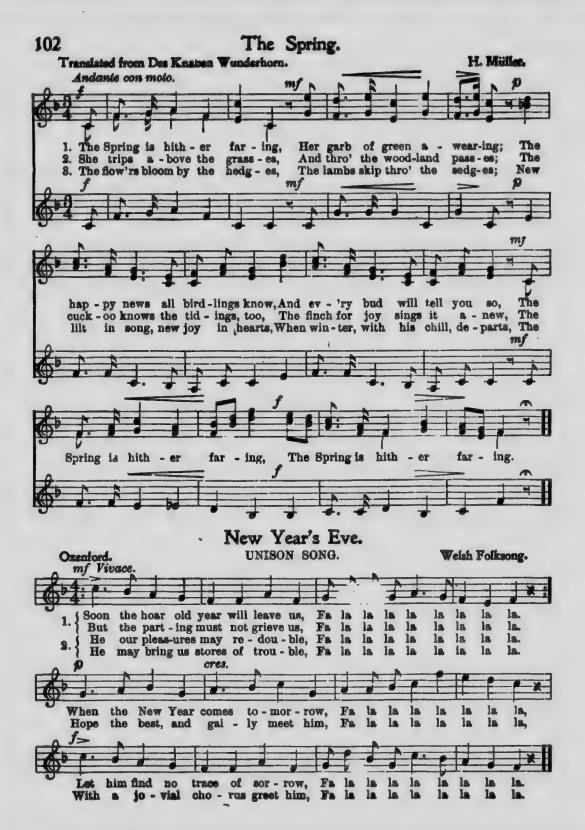


laugh-ing mead, Flow'rs of fresh and brilliant dyes, Rich in wild em - broi - der - ies. wor - thy thee, And the earth and air are rife With de-light, and hope and life.

A Study.

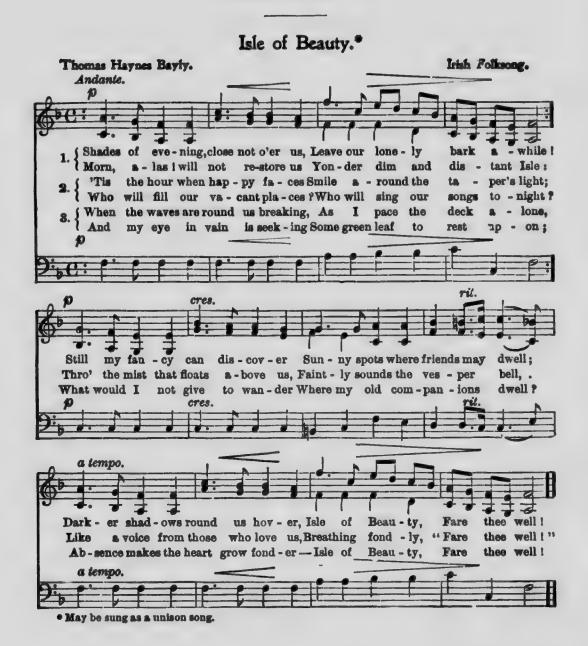


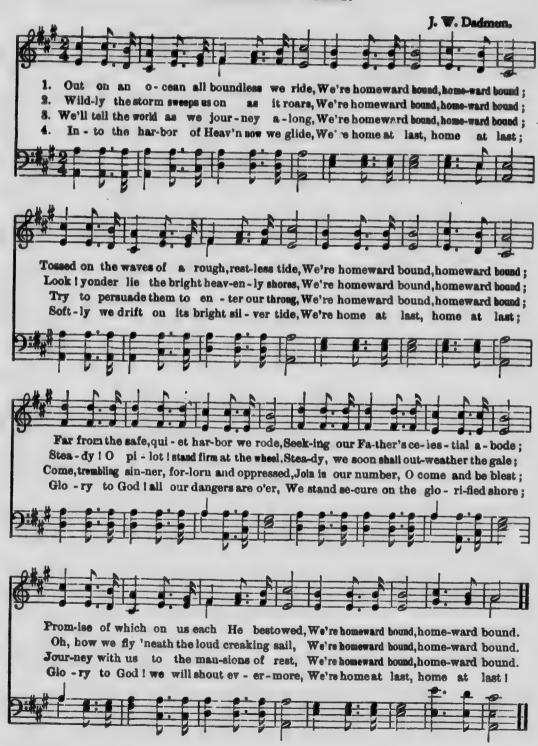


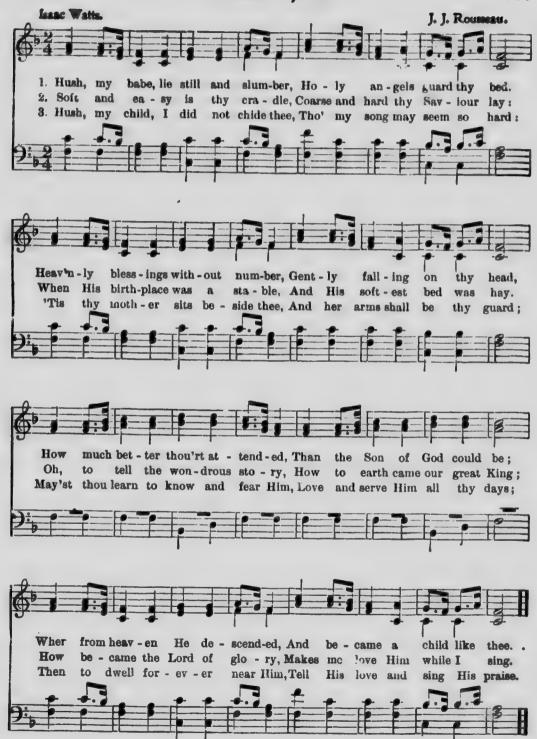


PART IL

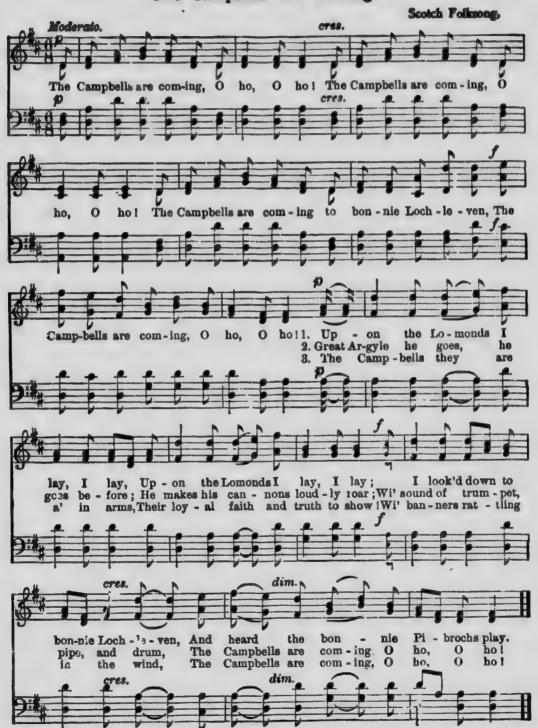
FAMILIAR SONGS.



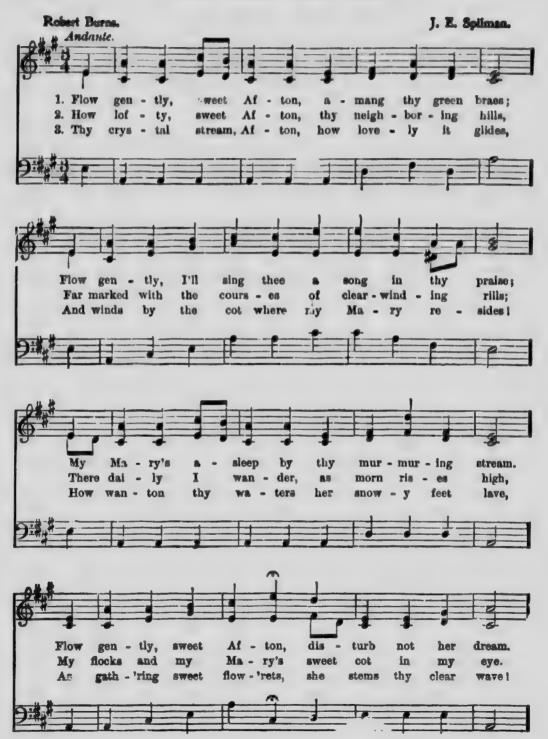


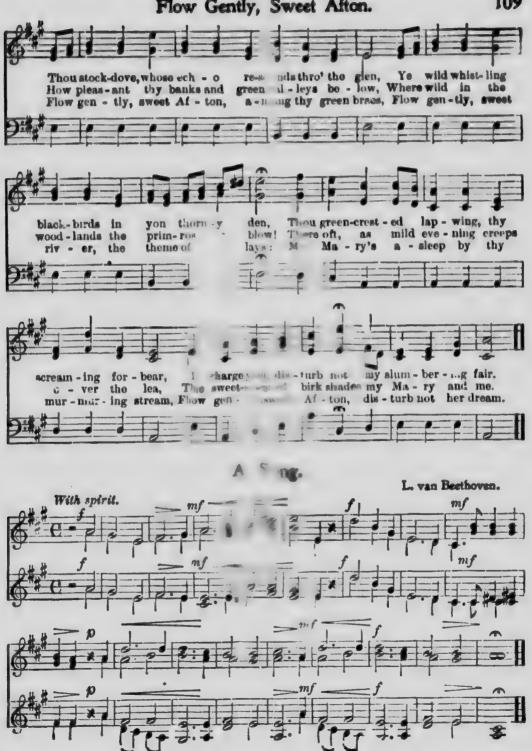


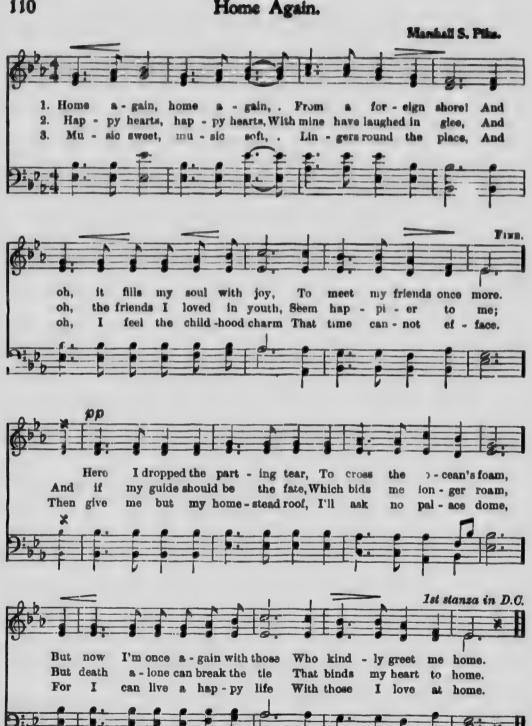


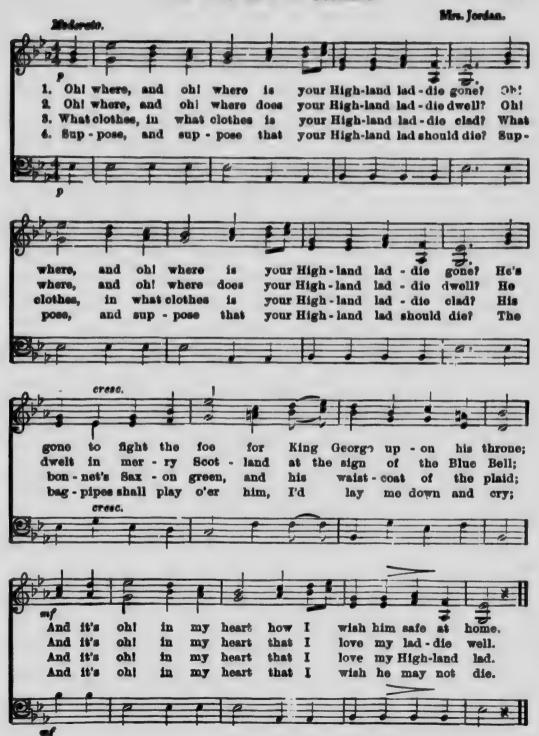


• May be sung without the tenor.









Abide with Me!



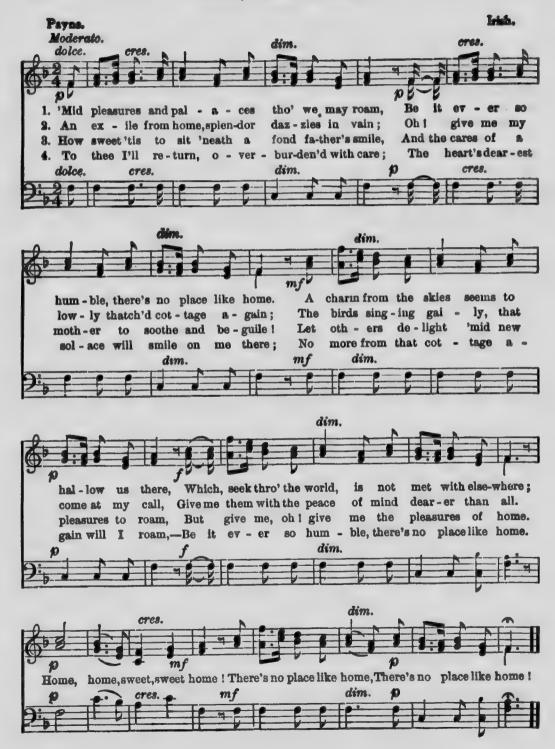






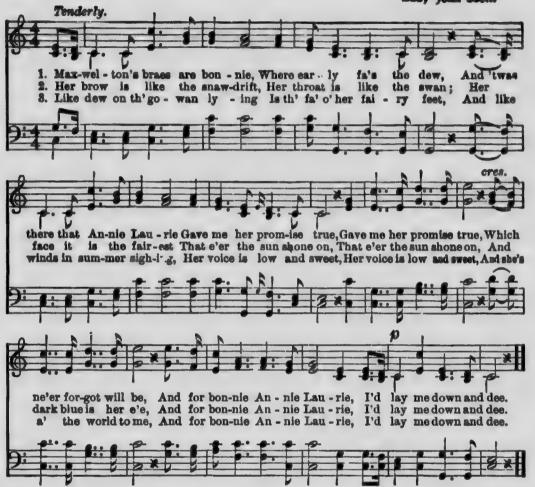




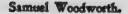


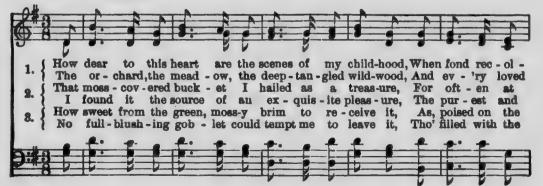


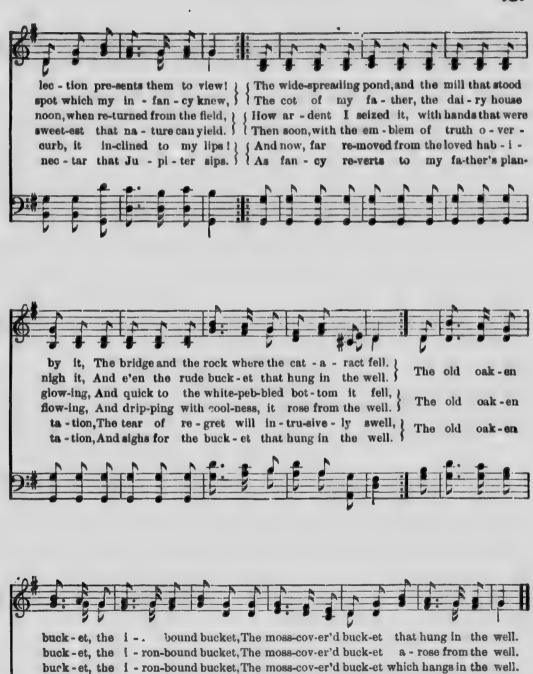


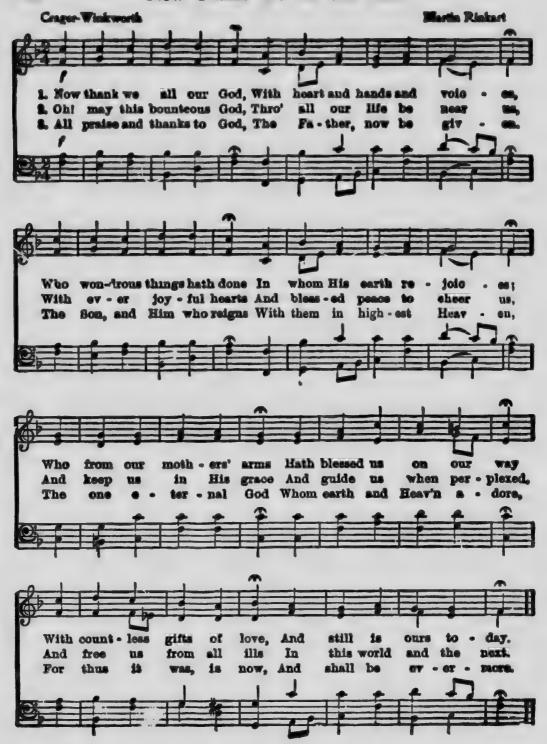


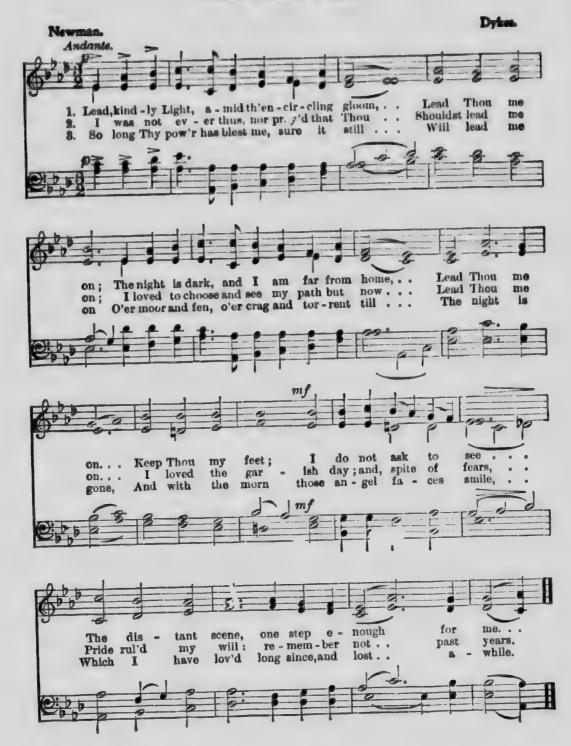
The Old Oaken Bucket.

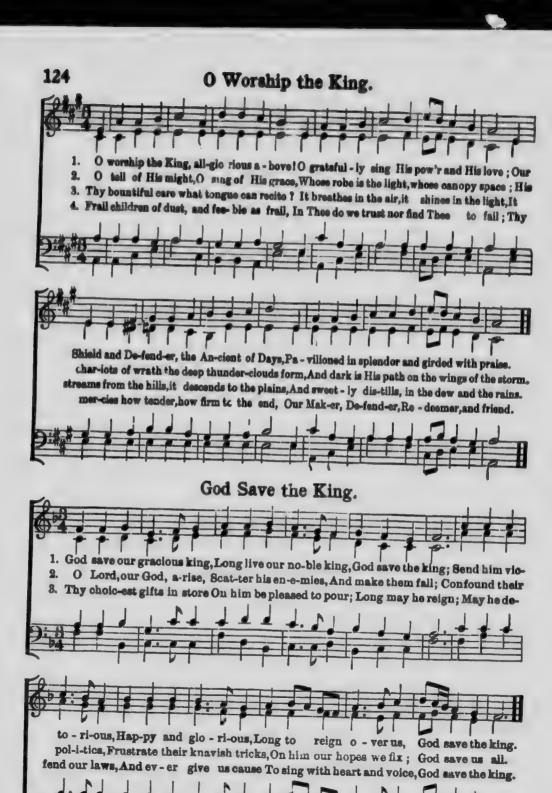








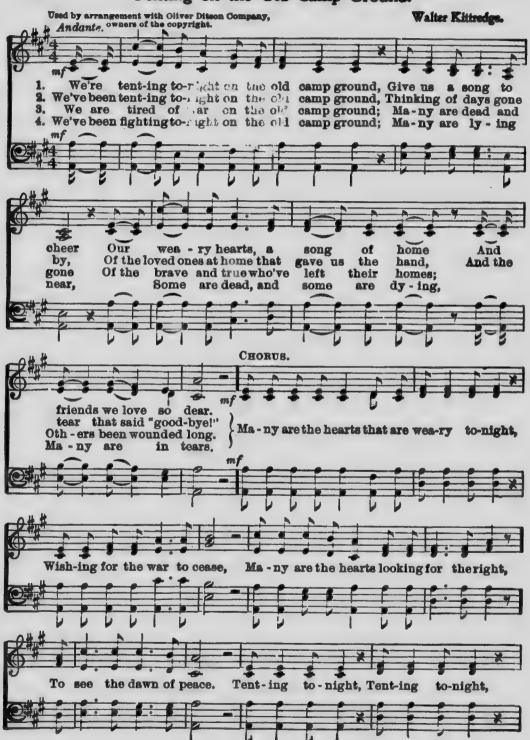


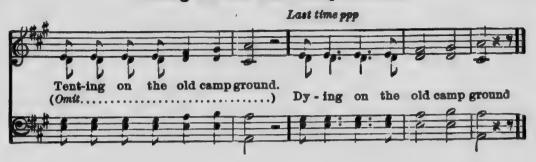


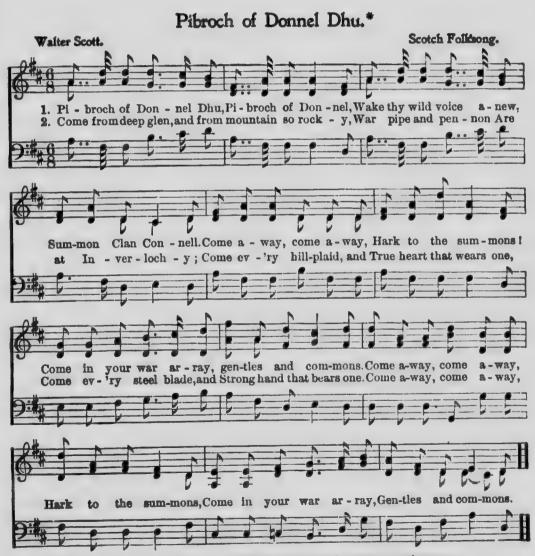


Dorology.

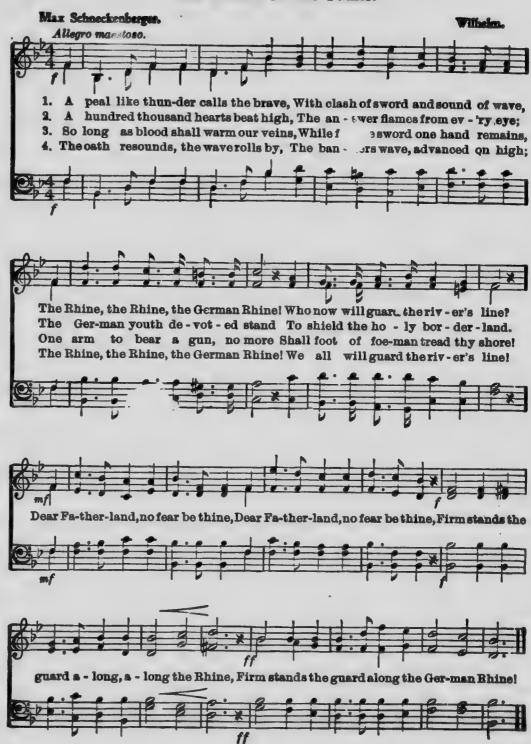
Praise God, from whom all blessings flow; Praise Him, all creatures here below; Praise Him, above, ye heavenly host; Praise Father, Son, and Loly Ghost.

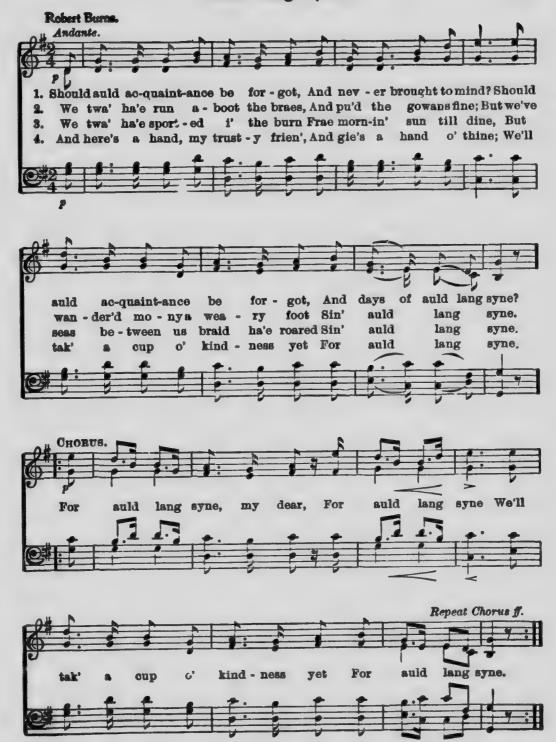






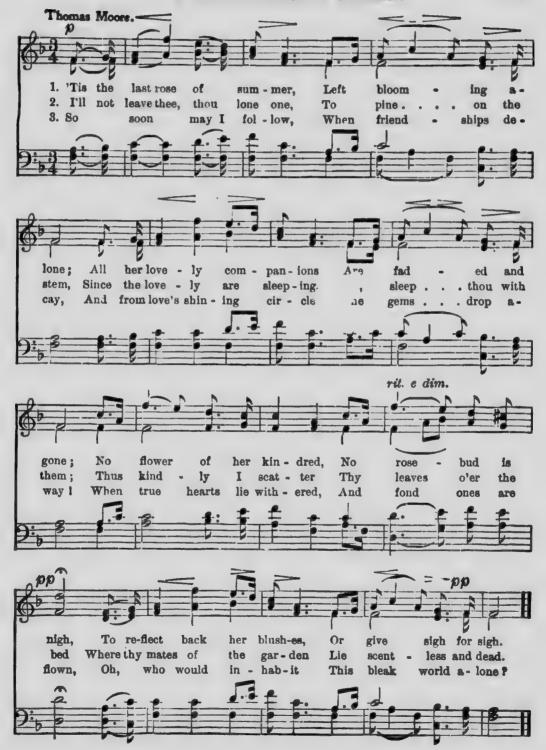
[•] Melody in the bass. The portion preceding the chorus may be sung as a unison song

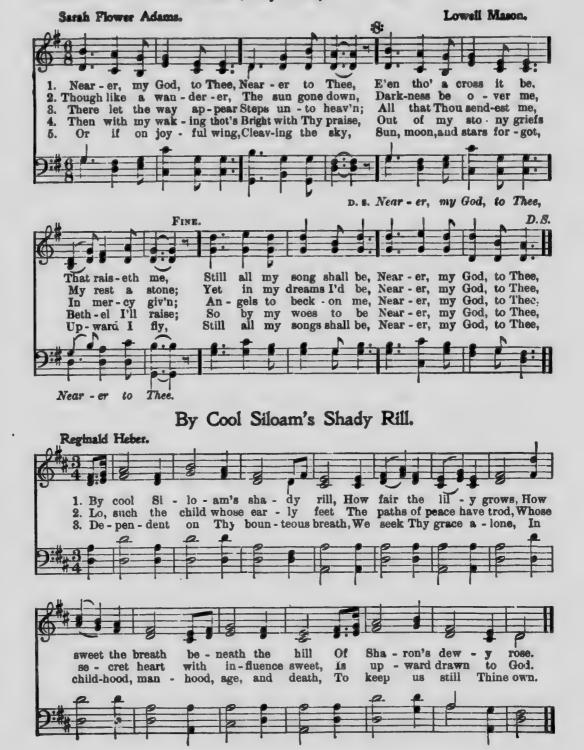


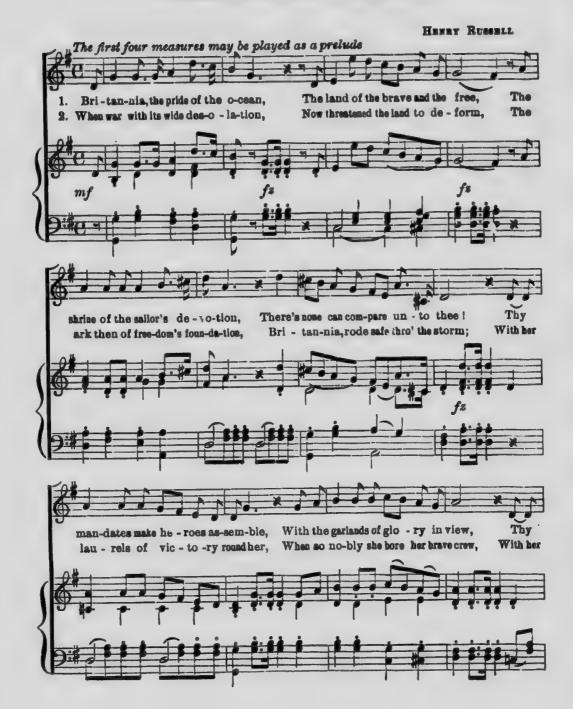


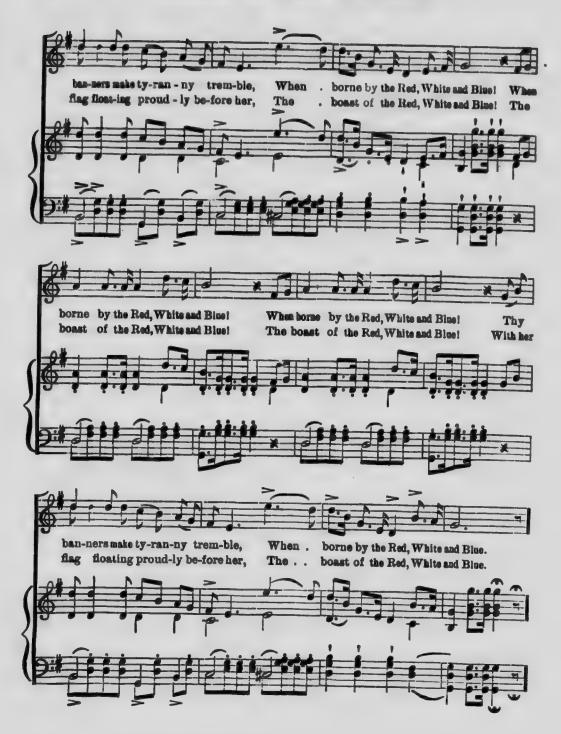
Stephen C. Foster.





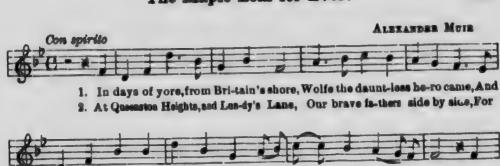












plant-ed firm Bri - tan-nia's flag, On Ca - na - da's fair do-main; Here free-dom, homes, and loved ones dear, Firm-ly stood and no - bly died; And



may it wave our boast and pride, And join in love to-geth-er, those dear rights which they maintained, We swear to yield them nev -er, Our



This - tle, Sham-rock, Rose en - twine, The Ma - ple Leaf for ev - er. watch-word ev - er more shall be, The Ma - ple Leaf for ev - er.



The Ma - ple Leaf our em-blem dear, The Ma - ple Leaf for ev -er, God



save our King and Hea - ven bless The Ma-ple Leaf for ev - er.

- 3 Our fair Dominion now extends
 From Cape Race to Nootka Sound,
 May peace for ever be our lot,
 And plenteous store abound,
 And may those ties of love be ours,
 Which discord cannot sever,
 And flourish green o'er Freedom's home,
 The Maple Leaf for ever.
- 4 On Merry England's far-famed land
 May kind Heaven sweetly smile,
 God bless Old Scotland ever more,
 And Ireland's Emerald Isle;
 Then swell the song both loud and long,
 Till rocks and forest quiver,
 God save our King and Heaven bless
 The Maple Leaf for ever.







- 5 To thee belongs the rural reign;
- #: Thy cities shall with commerce shine; :||
 All thine shall be the subject main,
 And ev'ry shore encircles thine. Cho.
- 6 The muses still, with freedom crown'd,
- ||: Shall to thy happy coasts repair;:||
 Blest Isle! with matchless beauty crown'd,
 And manly hearts to guard the fair. Cho

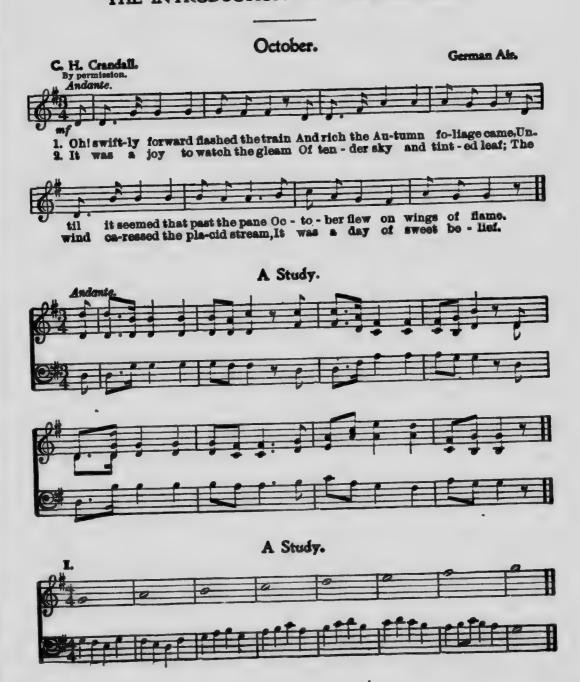
PART III.

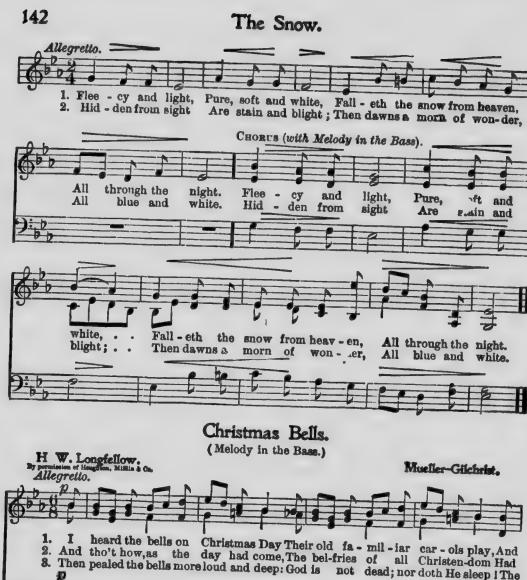
THE INTRODUCTION OF THE BASS CLFF.

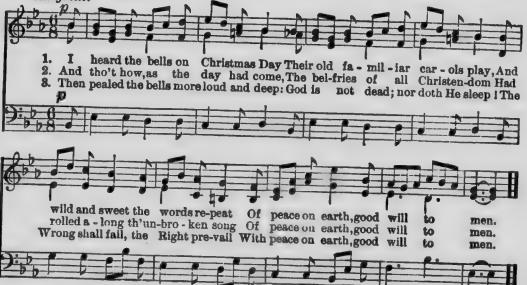
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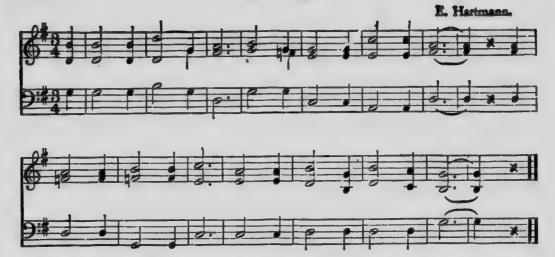
d,



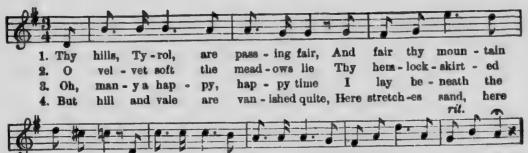












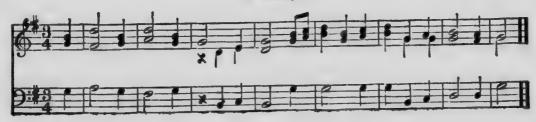
heights between, And there I sport-ed wild and free Up - on their cro-cus - dot-ted green.

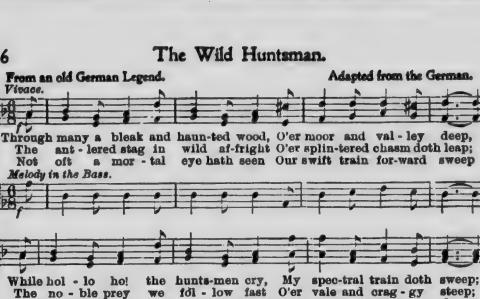
lin - den tree, Or led by goat-bells tinkling chime, A - loft I clambered lus - ti - ly.

moans the sea, And waves com-plain the livelong night, And sul-len skies, they threaten me.



A Study.





for - est

deep.



O'er blast - ed heath, o'er rag - ing flood, Thro' gloom-y

146

Vivace.

oft Melody in the Bass.

Now hol - lo ho! the hunts-men cry, The wood-horn answers
Through midnight mirk or mid-night gray, In tem - pest, sleet and
Ahl woe be - tide that luck - less wight; His mor - tal race is mild, rain. runi



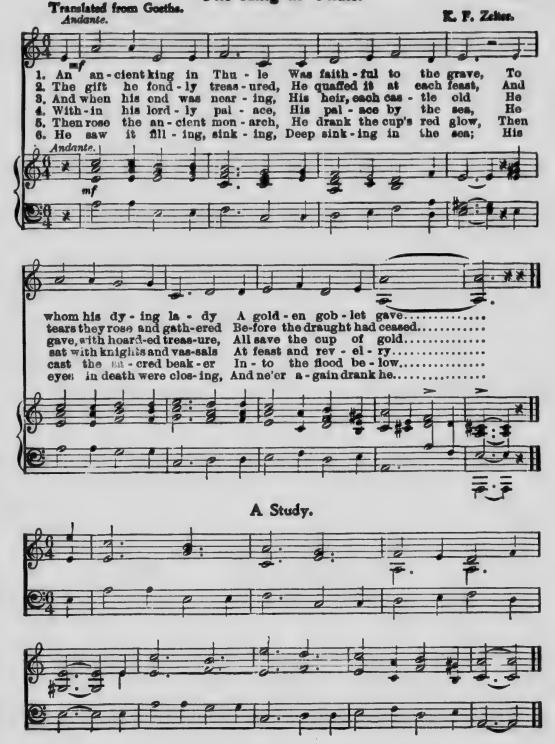


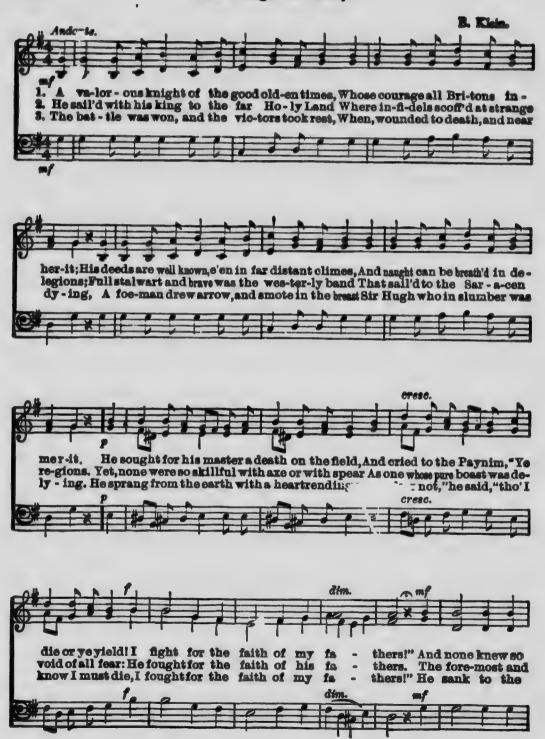
And horse and hound and ri - de bold Dash on with tu - mult wild. the hunts-men cry, Till day-light comes a - gain.
, he nev - er-more Shall look up - on the sun. When hol - lo ho! Who views our chase, he

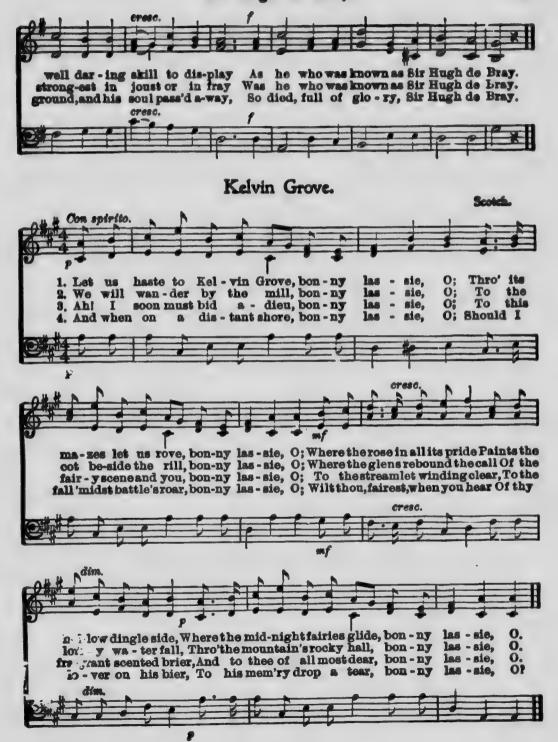


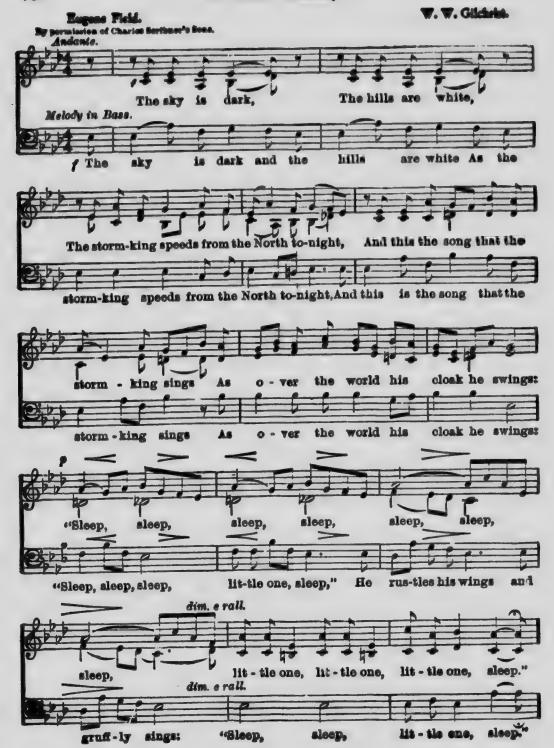
A Study. For unchanged voices.

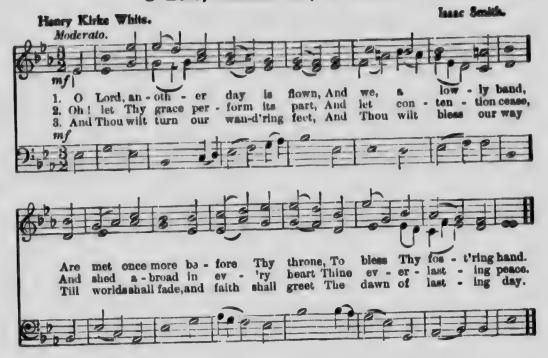




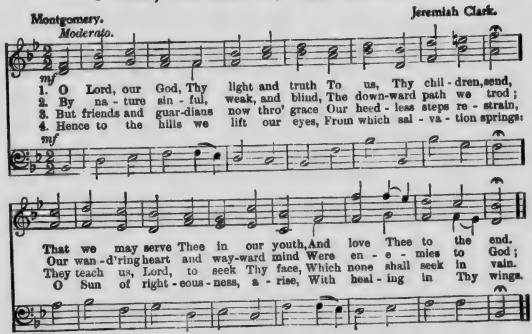


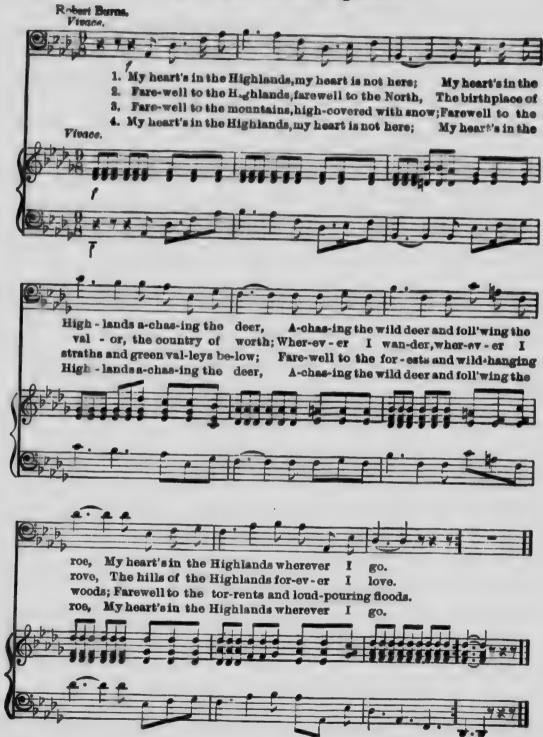




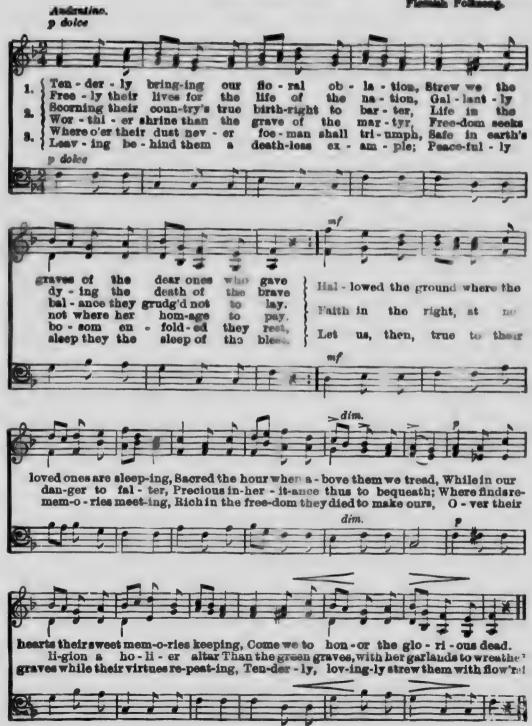


O Lord, Our God, Thy Light and Truth.





Tomba Follo



Old Winter.

FOR BASS VOICES.

Frederick Manley.
f Moderate.

Eleanor Smith



- 1. Old Win ter is a rob ber bold; He leads a band both fierce and cold; He
- 2. He comes with spears of smit-ing hail; He rides the tempest, clad in mail Of
- 3. But when his sis- ter Spring ap-pears With sunshine smiles and silver tears, He





comes with frost-y blust'ring hordes, With piercing winds and chill-ing gales, To flash - ing ice, with plumes of snow; And o'er the earth his bands pre-vail; The leads his ruf-flan crew a-way: Then seeds re-joice in buds; the whir Of

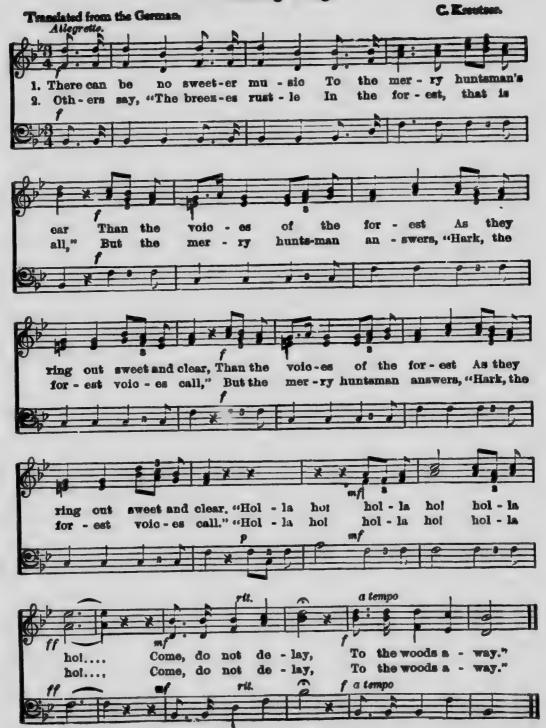




plun-der all the fields and vales, And strike the woods with keen-edged swords. leaves and flow-ers, cold and pale, Where'er he rides are strick-en low.

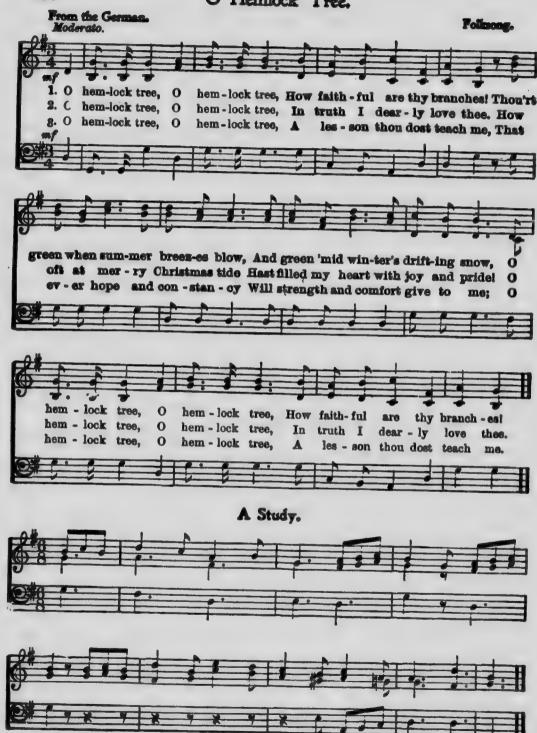
ma - ny wings stirs all the air, And babes and lambs come out to play.

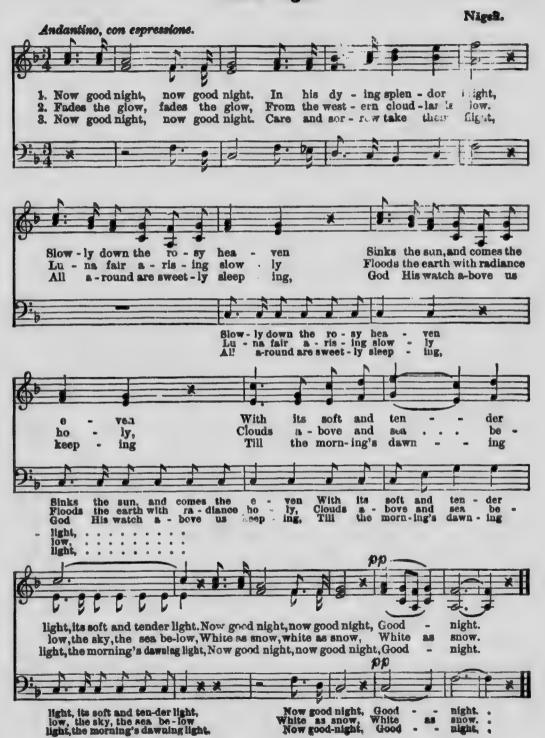


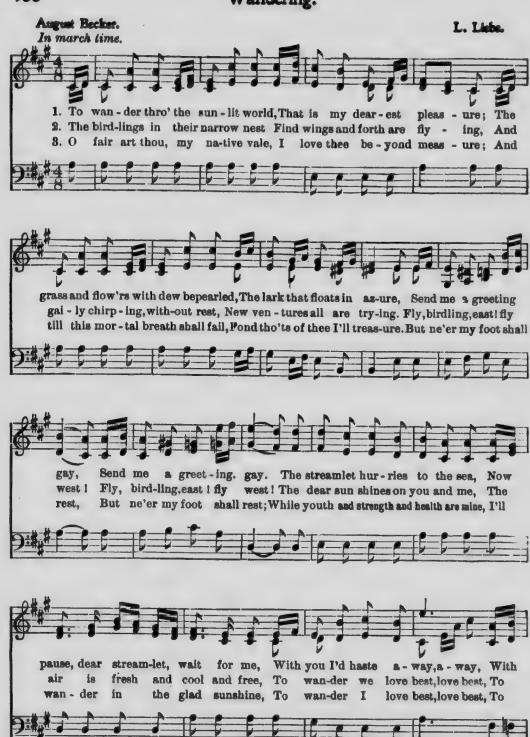




O Hemlock Tree,



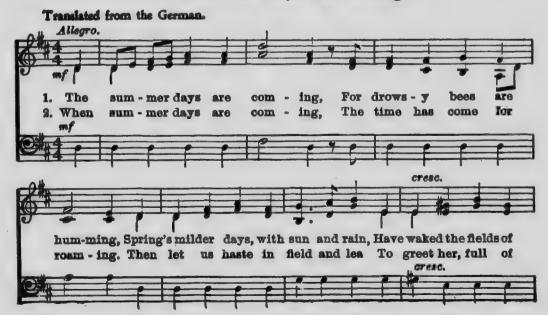


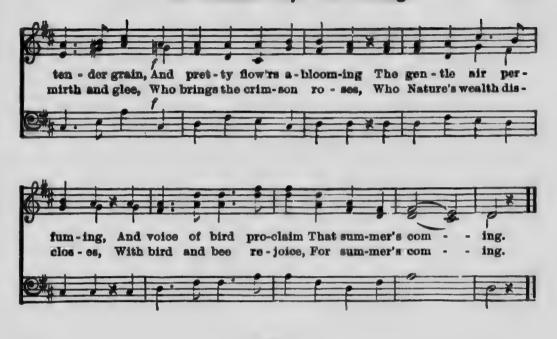




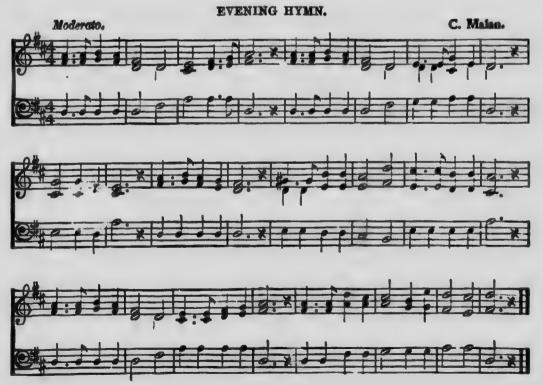


The Summer Days are Coming.



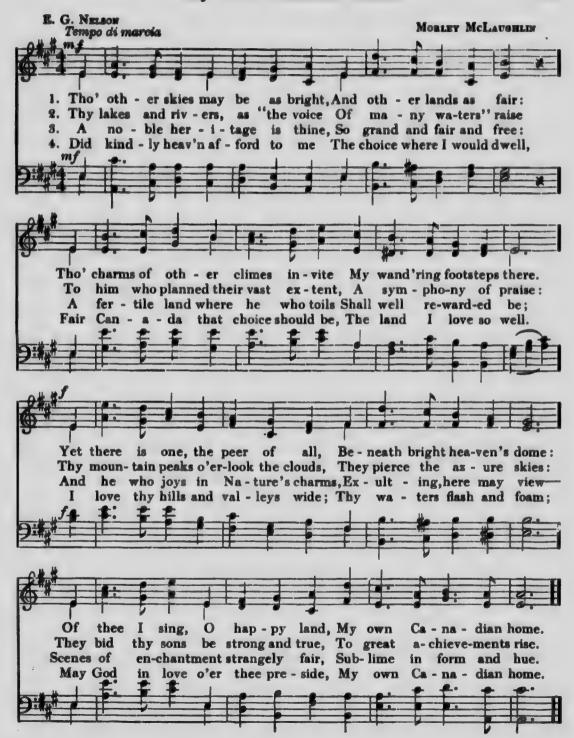


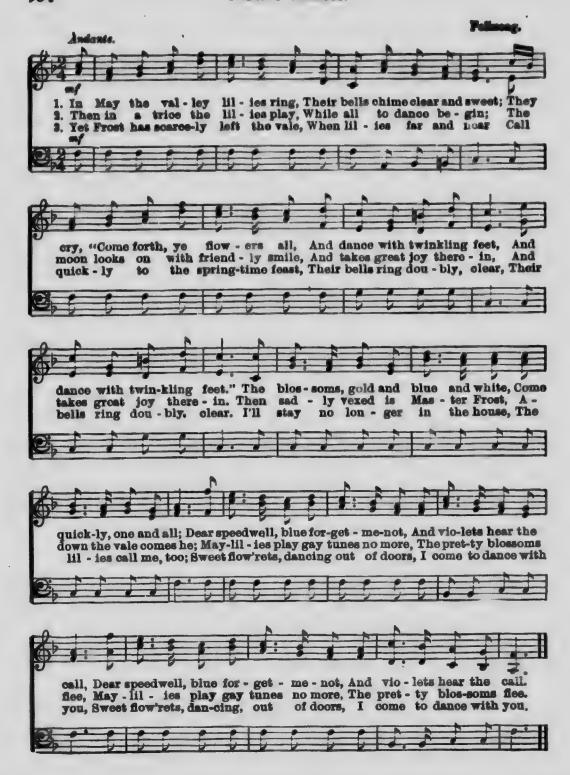


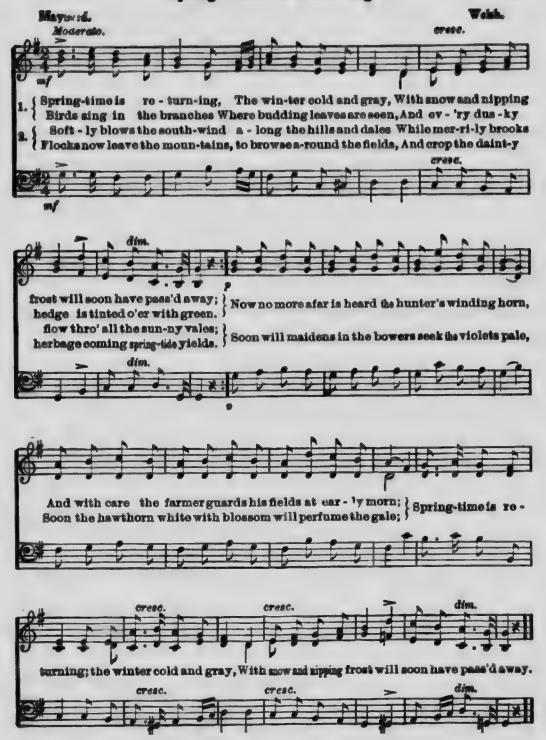


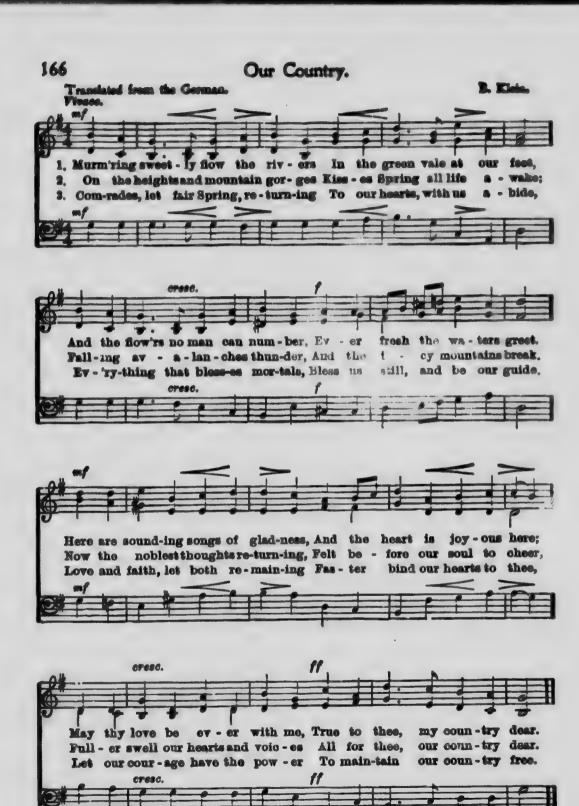
Song After Labor









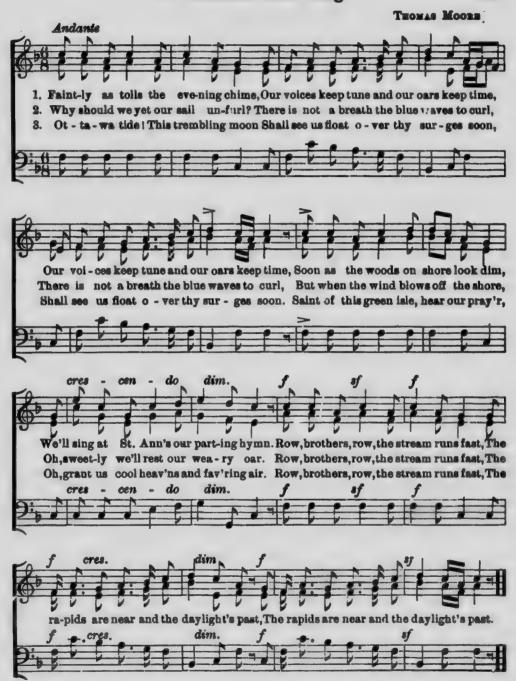


O Canada! Our Fathers' Land of Old.

CANADIAN NATIONAL BOMG



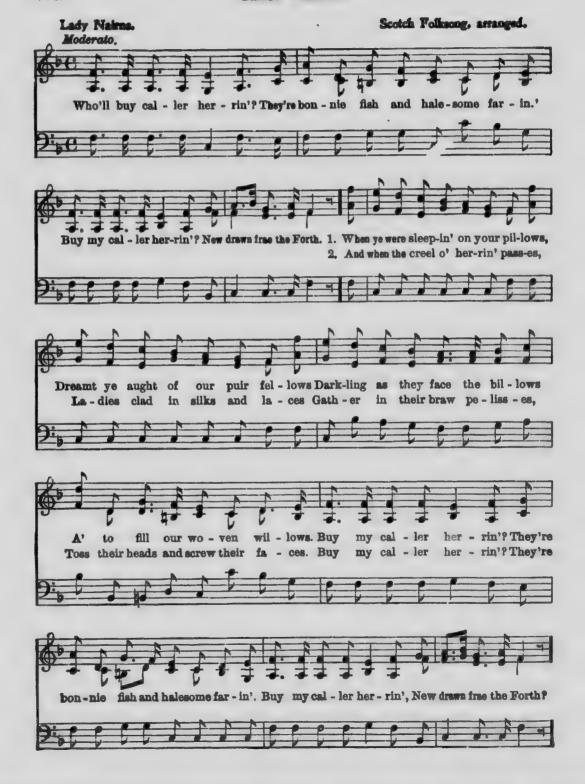






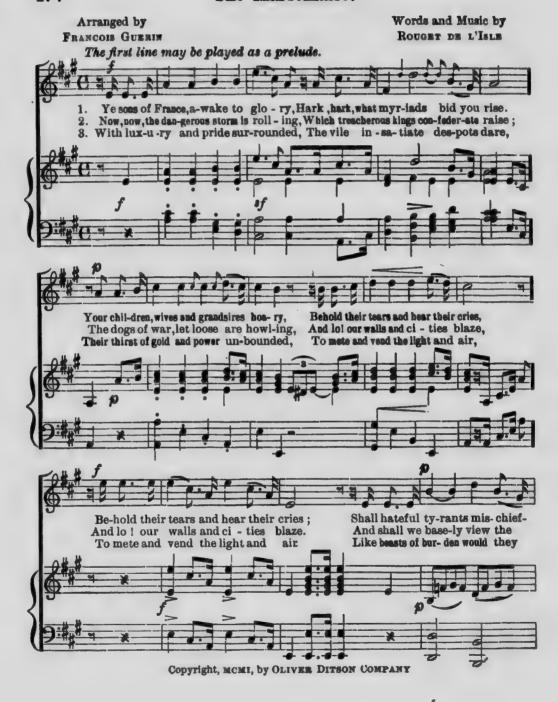


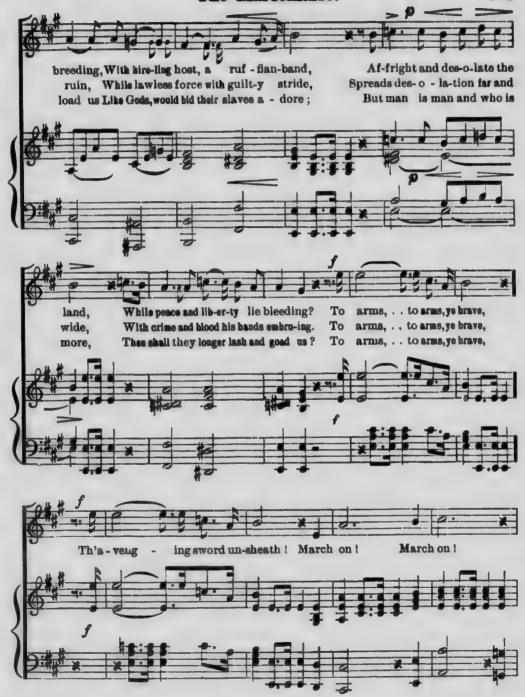
Caller Herrin'.





The Marseillaise.







4 O Liberty! can Man resign thee? Once having felt thy gen'rous flame, Can dungeons, bolts, and bars confine thee?

||: Or whips thy noble spirit tame?:|| Too long the world has wept bewailing That falsehood's dagger tyrants wield, But freedom is our sword and shield, And all their arts are unavailing.

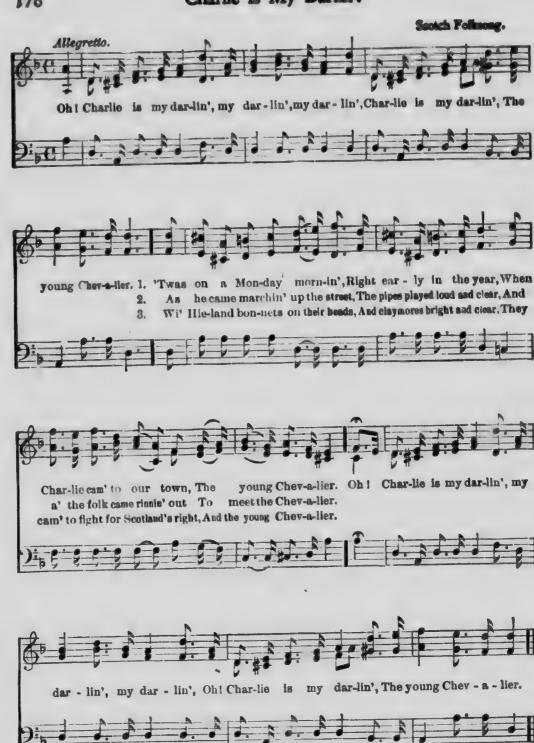
To arms, etc.

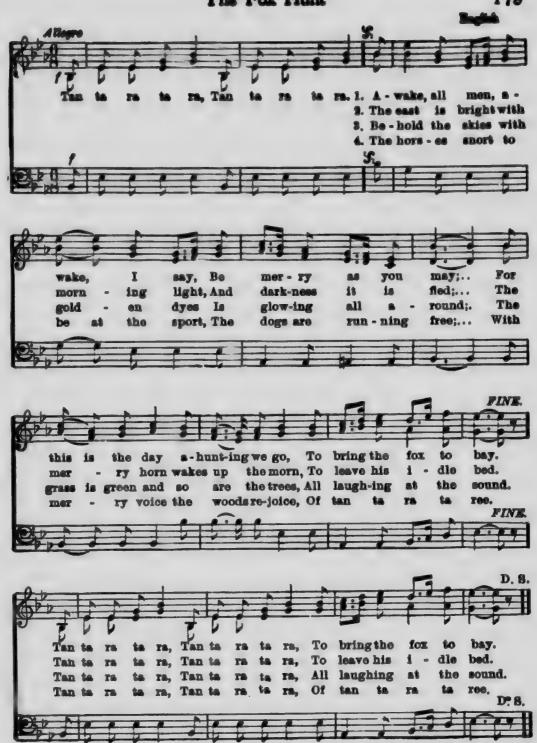
5 May patriot love and friendship glowing Still be the aim to which we aspire. May each spirit ever be lighted ||:With the flame they both can inspire.:|| All may be won; be but united, Our foes we will crush 'neath our feet; No more then Frenchmen will repeat That dread cry which hath our land affrighted!

To arms, etc.



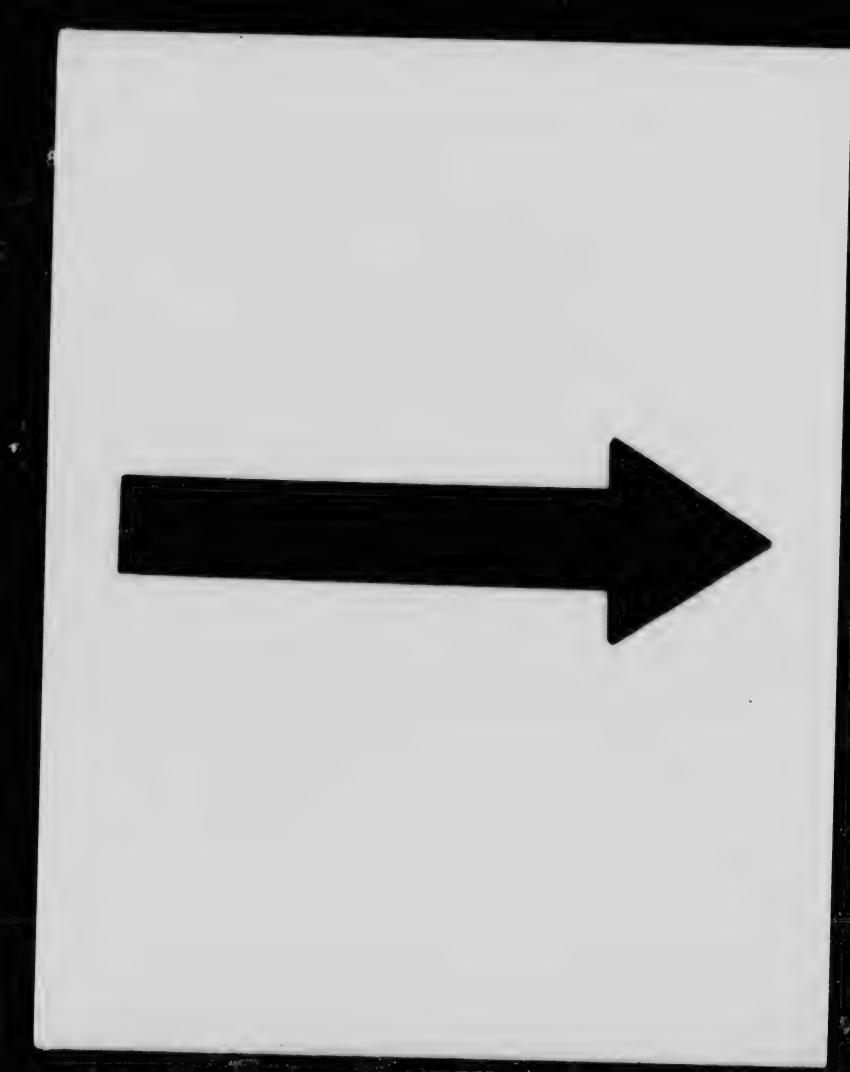
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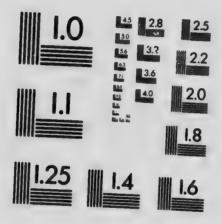
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MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART

(ANSI and ISO TEST CHART No. 2)



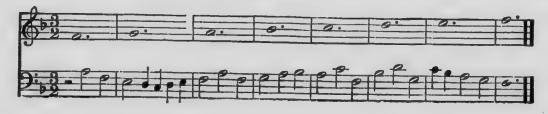


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A Study.

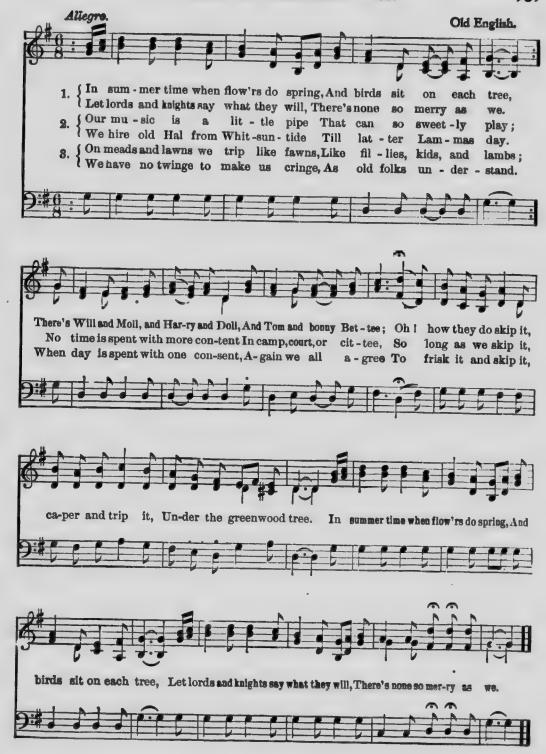


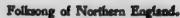
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- 1. Oh! who is like my John-ny, So leish, so blithe, so bon ny! He's foremost 'mang the
- 2. He has not mair o' learning, Than tells his week-ly earn-ing, Yet right from wrang dis-8. He wears a blue bon-net, Blue bon - net, blue bon-net, He wears a blue





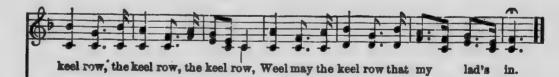
mo-ny Keel lads o' coal - y Tyne. He'll set or row so tight -ly, As in the dance so cern-ing, Tho' brave, no bruiser he. Tho' he no' worth a plack is, His ain coat on his bon-net, A dim-ple in his chin. As I cam' thro' Laudgate, Thro' Laudgate, thro'





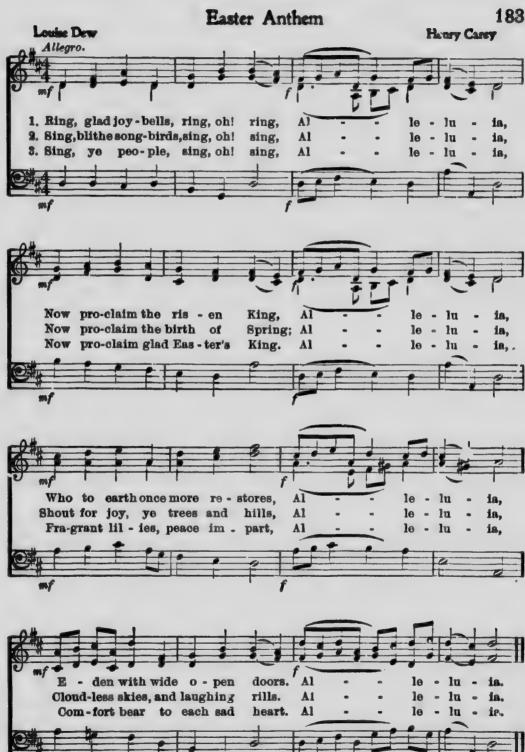
light-ly, He'll cut or shuf-fle sight-ly, 'Tis true, were he not mine. Weel may the back is, And nane can say that black is The white o' John-ny's e'e. Weel may the Laudgate, As I cam' thro' Laud-gate, I heard a las-sie sing— Weel may the











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THE RUDIMENTS OF MUSIC.

The Scale

All music is based on some form of the scale. Most people are familiar with the major scale, which 's composed of eight tones progressing by intervals called steps and half steps. As the diagram shows, the half steps are between 3 and 4, and 7 and 8. There are also intermediate tones called chromatics. These are between the regular tones of the scale, except where the half steps occur. For instance: Sharp I is a tone half way between I and 2. The word 'sharp,' means the next half step higher. The word 'flat,' used 1 in the same way means the next half step lower. The scale names are one, two, three, four, five, six, seven and eight, usually represented by the figures I, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. The syllables do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, ti, do are also used as scale names.

The chromatic scale has thirteen tones and consists entirely of half steps,

Octaves.

When men and women sing the scale together, the women sing an octave higher than the men; they sing the same tune but an octave above. Octaves may be compared to the stories of a building. Stories look alike and octaves sound alike. Suppose you were on the first floor of a building, then the second floor would be "up-stairs"; but if you go up to the third floor, the second floor would be "down-stairs" to you. In like manner a certain tone is 8 if reckoned from the octave below; but it is 1 if reckoned from the octave above. The Great Staff on next page shows octaves. Also find the octaves on the piano or organ. Tone 8 is the octave of 1.

Pitch.

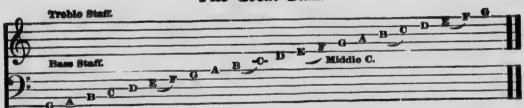
The pitch of a tone is its highness or lowness. Every tone has a pitch name, as well as a scale name. The pitch names are A, B, C, D, E, F, G. The scale names give us no idea of absolute pitch for the scale may be sung high or low. The pitch name of any tone is used also for all its octaves. The diagrams of pitch names will show this clearly.

Keys.

C-8 (B-7) A-6 G-5 (F-4 (E-3)	The scale may begin with any pitch, that is, any tone may be taken as I of the scale. Tone I is called the <i>Key note</i> , or tonic. When I of the scale is G , the <i>key</i> is G ; when I is E , the key is E , and so on. If we sing the tones C , D , E , F , G , A , B , C , in the order named, we sing the major scale because the tones represented by these pitch names are arranged (with reference to steps and half steps) to correspond with the tones of the scale. See
D-2	and half steps) to correspond with the tones of the scale. See
C-1	diagram 2.

Diagram 8.	Now if we should take G, for our keynote and sing G, A,
(G-8)	B. C. D. E. F. G. we would not sing the major scale, because F-G
(G-8) F-7)	heing a whole step does not correspond with half step 7-8 in the
E-6 D-5	scale. But if we substitute F_{2}^{*} for F_{1} , the correct order of intervals
	(steps and half steps) would then be preserved. See diagram 3.
$\binom{C-4}{B-3}$	The key of G. therefore, has one sharp (F sharp). By studying the
	diagrams on the following pages, it will be readily seen how the
A2	different keys are made, and why the sharps and flats are used.
G-1	different acys are made, and way





Letters connected thus: HF, denote half steps.

The first line below the treble staff and the first line above the bass staff represent the same tone—middle C.



Notes are characters used on the staff to indicate the length and pitch of tones. The form of a note determines its relative time value and its position on the staff indicates the pitch of the tone to be sung. The following notes are most commonly used:

Whole. Half.	Quarter.	Righth.	Sixteenth.
		1	3

A Hold (A), when placed either over or under a note, adds to its value one measure, less the length of the note.

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The Bar is a vertical line dividing measures on the staff and indicating that the strong beat falls on the note immediately following.

The Double Bar is two parallel vertical lines on the staff, indicating the end of a piece of music.

Repeat Marks are dots used thus: and indicate that the portion of music between them is to be repeated.

Time.

When we listen to the ticking of the clock, or feel the beating of the pulse, we observe that both mark time. When we listen to strains of stirring music we almost unconsciously keep time by marking its pulses or beats. Every strong beat in the beginning of a measure. A measure is a group of consecutive beats marked by one or more accents. The clock usually ticks two-beat (double) and the locomotive puffs four-beat (quadruple) measures. Rhythm is the regular recurrence of equal measures and may be expressed in motion as well as in sound.

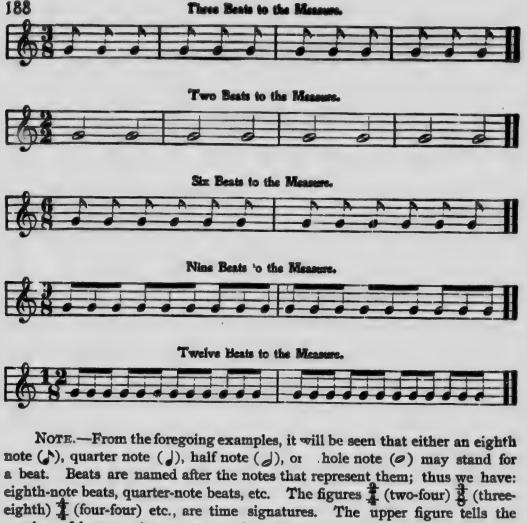
Measures Represented by Notes Upon the Staff.

Two Beats to the Measure.

Three Beats to the Measure.

Four Beats to the Measure.





number of beats to the measure, and the lower figure tells the kind of beats, means double measure with quarter-note beats, thus: E means triple measure with eighth-note beats, means sextuple

measure with eighth-note beats and so on.

Questions:-How many eighth note beats to a quarter note? How many quarter-note beats to a half note? How many half-note beats to a whole note?

Examples of tones continuing through two or more beats.



Rests are characters which indicate periods of silence in music. The rests equivalent in time value to the several notes are as follows:



Exercises with Rests.





A Sharp (*) signifies that the line or space on which it is used represents a tone a half step higher than the original pitch. Likewise, a Flat (*) means a half step lower. A Natural (*) cancels a sharp or flat. A sharp, flat or natural, except when used in the signature, affects only the measure in which it occurs.

A Tie joins two notes of the same pitch, forming one note of the combined values of the two.

A Slur connects notes of different pitch to be sung to the same syllable.



A Dot adds one half to the time value of a note or rest. A Sec Dot adds half the time value of the first dot.

Examples of Dots.

Common Italian Terms Used in Music.

Marcia-march: alla marcia-marchilia. A-in, at, to, according to, for. Marsiale-martial. Accelerando-accelerating the motion. Adagto-slow. Ad libitum (Latin) -at pleasure. Agitato-agitated. Alla-like, in the style of. Allegretto-somewhat quick. Allegro-quick, lively. Andante-walking, moderately quick. Andantino-a little slower than Andante; sometimes, more rapid, Anima-soul expression. Animato-with spirit. Assai-very. Brio-fire. Calando-diminishing in tone-volume. Cantabile-singing, melodious. Con-with. Crescendo ()-increasing in tonevolume. Da capo (D.C.)—from the beginning. Dal segno (D.S.) or (3)-from the sign. Decrescendo ()-diminishing in tone-volume. Diminuendo ()- uinishing in tone-volume. Dolce-sweet, with expression. Energico-with energy. Espressivo-with expression. Fine-end. Forte (f) -loud. Fortissimo (ff) -very loud. horza-r c, force. Fuoco-ILIG. Grazia-grace. Grazioso-graceful. Grave-serious, very slow. * Larghetto-somewhat broad and slow. Largo-broad, very slow. Legato-connected. Lento-slow. Ma-but. Marcato-accented.

Meno mosso-slower. Mezzo (a) -half. Moderato-moderate. Molto-much, very. Morendo-dying, diminishing in motion and tone-volume. Moto-motion. Non-not. Pesante-heavy, emphatic. Pianissimo (pp) - very soft. Piano (p)-soft. Piu-more, Piu forte-louder, Piu mossomore rapid. Presto-very quick. Primo (a)—first, Tempo primo—in the original time (after an acceleration or retard.) Poco-little, Poc a poco-little by little, gradually. Quasi-as it were, almost. Rallentando (ra.s.) - retarding motion. Risoluto-resolute. Ritardando (rit.) -retarding motion. Ritenuto (riten.) - holding back. Secondo (a) - second. louder, accented. Sforzando (>) Sforzato (sf, sfs.) Smorzando-dying, diminishing in motion and tone-volume. Solo (pl. soli.) -alone, to be sung or played by one voice or instrument. Sostenuto-sustained. Staccato-detached, disconnected. Stringendo-accelerating the motion. Tempo-time, movement. Tenuto (ten.) -held, sustained. Tranquillo-tranquil. Tutti-all, in contrast with solo, or soil. Un poco-a little. Vivace. | _-lively. Vivo. Voce-voice.

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